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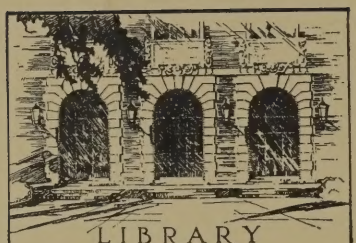

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# THE PROOF-SHEET.

VOL. IV.—NO. 19. JULY, 1870. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

ISSUED BY COLLINS & M'LEESTER, TYPE FOUNDERS, No. 705 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## *OUR NEW VOLUME AND NEW DRESS.*

WE introduce the first number of the fourth volume of THE PROOF-SHEET in a new dress consisting of our "Full-Grown" Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate, which enables us to give much more matter in the same space than when we used Brevier, while still preserving the clearness and beauty of the page. We also present four extra pages in this number, in order to make room for the lengthy but still imperfect sketch of the *Public Ledger*. The articles, of which this is a part, are extending further than was at first designed, but we trust that they have sufficient interest to warrant the use of the space they occupy.

The reader will find in our advertising pages specimens of some entirely new Check Ends and of several styles of Fancy Letter, together with an excellent series of Condensed Gothic. We also give, on page 13, a specimen of our Brevier, No. 7, which with the Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate used in the body of this number, constitute the Full-Grown Series that has become so popular with newspaper publishers and readers.

The success of THE PROOF-SHEET has been most gratifying, and we take this opportunity of thanking our friends of the press for many kindly notices; and we hope that the fourth volume may be as favorably received as its predecessors, and prove still more worthy of commendation.

## *ACKNOWLEDGMENT.*

THE illustrations which accompany the articles on "The Press of Philadelphia" have been engraved by Mr. Charles Howard Reed, No. 520 Walnut street, whose skill is also shown in the excellent copy of the "Perfected Plan of Carriage Drives in the New Park," which he has made from the original picture procured by the new art of Psychological Photography. When this process is perfected, the expert may photograph himself as he exists in the minds of others, and will thus possess the "giftie" that Burns sighed for. It is questionable, however, whether the pictures will in all cases be as pleasing as those taken in the ordinary way, and "touched, just a little," by Gutekunst.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER, Type Founders, of Philadelphia, sell not only types of their own manufacture, but all the various styles made by the other founders in the United States, as well as every article needed in fitting out a first-class printing office. When ordering, customers will please specify from whose Specimens the selection has been made.

## *THE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1870.*

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

"THE ABSTRACT, AND BRIEF CHRONICLES, OF THE TIME."

ARTICLE THIRD.

*PUBLIC LEDGER* (*AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT*). Daily morning newspaper. Folio; eight columns; size, 24½×38 inches. Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS, at the Ledger Building, S. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Price, ten cents a week, payable to the carriers; by mail, fifty cents a month. Type used: Nonpareil and Agate. Printed, double size, from six sets of stereotype plates, on three of Hoe's four-cylinder rotary presses, with cutting and folding machines attached.

ON the night of the tenth of June last, I visited the Ledger Office for the purpose of observing the entire process of printing a morning newspaper. Entering the composing-room shortly after eleven o'clock, I found one page of the paper made up, and followed it to the stereotype foundry. In seven minutes the matrix was "beat off," and in seven minutes more it was dried in the steam-press. Three minutes afterwards the plate was moulded, and in three minutes more it was dressed ready for press. Then, more rapidly, five duplicates were made from the same matrix, the six plates being completed in three-quarters of an hour. As soon as finished, these were lowered to the press-room, and two were placed on the main cylinder of each of the three rotary presses on which the LEDGER is printed. By this time another page was in the foundry. Rapidly, dexterously, and without confusion, the six plates of it were made. The first two were sent to the press-room, and, following them down, I found them lying beside their fellows on the "Drane Press." Huge piles of paper were resting on the feed-boards, softened, smoothed, and ready for the capacious maw of the almost sentient machine, while four stalwart men stood at their posts ready to "feed" it. A long-drawn shriek, as the broad belt started the main shaft, and the press was in motion. In a few moments the "Swain Press" had received its complement of pages, and imitated the rapid motion of its brother. A short time, and the last two pages of the inside forms were safely on the "Dickens Press." Another prolonged shriek from the belting, and the massive trio joined in the whirl. More quickly than the eye could follow, sheet after sheet flew from the cylinders and apparently flitted through the air. Not so; they were safely borne by the "sheet-flyers," and deposited in heaps in the rear of the presses. When ten tokens (twenty-five hundred sheets) had been printed on each cylinder, a rest was taken, so that the feeders might refresh themselves with something more substantial

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1870, by COLLINS & M'LEESTER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

than they had been giving the presses; for the steadiest and hardest work was yet to be done. Again the machines were put in motion, and between two and three o'clock the inside forms were worked off.

The rollers were then changed. "Glue and sugar," the pressman said, "could n't stand it all night!" The plates of the outside forms (the first and fourth pages) were now arriving in pairs. These were attached to the cylinders as before. At 2.50 the first press started, and three minutes later the second. A little derangement in the "Swain Press" had delayed the first side, and it did not begin work on the second until three o'clock. The "Drane" and "Dickens" presses were supplied with marvellously ingenious cutters and folders, so that, as the sheets came from them, they were cut and folded ready for delivery; while in another part of the spacious room stood ten separate machines ready to fold those printed by the other press, to which the new folder had not then been attached. The scene now became intensely interesting. Twelve small cylinders rapidly revolving against three large ones, which, holding eighteen stereotype plates on their peripheries, themselves revolved with startling velocity; the rapid motions of the rollers, as they approached to and receded from the forms; the continuous play of the sheet-flyers as their long fingers placed the printed sheets before the cutters and folders; the celerity, accuracy, and apparent thoughtfulness with which these did their work; the glitter of the countless wheels and cams that hastened to perform their parts; the steady movements of the feeders as they supplied the paper to the presses—seeming more mechanical, in truth, than did the actions of those wondrous machines; the passing and repassing of men carrying the papers to the packing-room;—all combined to form a scene never to be forgotten by the beholder.

And what was being accomplished? Each of those cylinders was discharging thirty-three sheets a minute, and each sheet, when cut, gave two newspapers; the twelve cylinders, then, *each minute* they ran, were producing *seven hundred and ninety-two copies* of the PUBLIC LEDGER, one side having been previously printed. Mr. Drane informed me that the presses could be run even more rapidly; "but," he added, "it might overtax them;" and he did not seem to be thinking of the iron, but of the life, that is in them. The presses completed their task at ten minutes before five, having occupied *four hours and twenty minutes* (including several delays and stoppages) in printing *seventy-four thousand* copies of the LEDGER, which was the edition that day.

Passing into the packing and delivering room, I saw an example of what can be accomplished in a brief period by aid of thorough system in working. As fast as the papers were passed in they were counted and laid in hundreds, by three men, the motions of whose fingers were so rapid that they might be supposed to be stray portions of the rotary. The superintendent had before him a list of the carriers, with the number of papers each required. Enough of these were quickly packed to supply two wagons that waited at the door to convey them to distant parts of the city for delivery to the carriers of those sections. In another part of the room the various packages to go by railroad were being put up, the wrappers having been previously prepared. By the time the two wagons returned, a second load was ready for each to be taken to carriers in other directions. The carriers who obtain their papers at the office were also nearly all supplied. On the opposite side of the room, the mail list was being packed and directed; and so perfect were the arrangements, that nearly the whole edition was delivered from the office in a few minutes after the presses ceased work.

IT is believed that the first effort to establish a penny paper in this city was made, about 1830, by Dr. CHRISTOPHER C. CONWELL, a nephew of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia. The sheet was a small one, entitled *The Cent*, and was published in Second street below Dock. Dr. Conwell was an educated, talented, and enthusiastic young man, much respected and beloved by his associates, but more a poet than a business man. His newspaper venture was soon wrecked, but *The Cent* is worthy to be remembered as the poet's foreshadowing of the practical man's LEDGER.

Several attempts were afterwards made in the same direction, and in September, 1835, William L. Drane published a few numbers of the *Daily Transcript*, "for the purpose," as he said, "of feeling the pulse of the public on the subject of a daily penny paper." The prognosis of the case was not remarkably favorable; but Mr. Drane was not dismayed, for in February, 1836, he began the regular publication of the *Transcript*.

On Friday, March 25, 1836, appeared the first number of the PUBLIC LEDGER, published at Nos. 38 and 39 Arcade,* lower story, by SWAIN, ABELL & SIMMONS; price six cents a week. It was a sheet 15½ × 21½ inches, having four columns to a page, and was printed on a hand-press. Though by no means formidable in size, the paper had at the start a look of permanence, and in its very "make-up" seemed to say, "I have come to stay." There was boldness, too, thirty-five years ago, in beginning an important undertaking on *Friday*, which was regarded by many people, besides the illiterate, as an unlucky day. But this boldness attracted attention, and provoked remark; it was a cheap advertisement.

The opening address "To the Public" had that tone of conscious power with which the readers of the LEDGER have become so familiar that any other would now seem strange in its columns. Only a few extracts can be here given:—

> Fully aware of the intelligence and love of improvement which pervade the population of Philadelphia, we have ventured upon the experiment of publishing a penny paper, entitled the PUBLIC LEDGER. . . . . Our object is to render it a vehicle of general and useful intelligence, adapted to the wants and interests of the community generally. While its cheapness places it within reach of the poorest artisan or laborer, we shall endeavor to furnish to the merchant and manufacturer the earliest and most useful information relating to their respective interests. We therefore hope to receive a liberal support from the mercantile and manufacturing community. . . . . We shall give no place to religious discussions; nor to political discussions involving questions of merely partisan character. The LEDGER will worship no men, and be devoted to no parties. On

* The Arcade extended from Chestnut to Jayne street, on the lot now occupied by Nos. 615 to 619 Chestnut street. The rooms were small and very inconvenient for printing purposes.

all political principles and questions involving the common good, it will speak freely, yet temperately. The common good is its object; and in seeking this object, it will have especial regard to the moral and intellectual improvement of the laboring classes—the great sinew of all civilized communities. While this paper shall worship no *men*, it shall vituperate none. It will be fearless and independent, applauding virtue and reproving vice wherever found, unawed by station, uninfluenced by wealth. . . . . .

The publication of this paper will be continued for *one year at least;* and the proprietors, endeavoring to deserve, will not permit themselves to doubt of receiving, LIBERAL SUPPORT.

The objects announced in this address have been fully attained, and the promises, in the main, fairly kept. In nothing has the LEDGER been more successful than in changing to respect the contempt with which cheap newspapers were regarded when it was commenced. It was then scarcely respectable even to read a paper published at less than eight dollars a year. Mr. Drane states that when he published the *Transcript*, many business men—personal friends—subscribed to encourage the undertaking. "But," he adds, "when I called at their stores, the paper was never to be seen; it would be put away on some bottom shelf; they were ashamed to let their customers know that they took a penny paper." But the LEDGER came to fight its way up, and commenced spiritedly. RUSSELL JARVIS* was engaged as editor, and addressed himself to his task with vigor and determination, while the publishers took care that no opportunity for attracting attention to the paper should be lost. Police matters were fully reported from the beginning; and these reports frequently gave offence. The LEDGER was but a week old, indeed, when it had shown its teeth to such an extent, that "some villainous scoundrel or scoundrels made a cowardly attack on the office, demolishing several panes of glass, and inflicting somewhat more serious injury to the interior."

In April, 1836, Ellen Jewett was murdered in a house of ill-fame in New York, and found in her bed with her clothing on fire. James P. Robinson, her lover, a young man of nineteen, was arrested and tried for the murder, but, though circumstantial evidence was strong against him, he was acquitted. The beauty of the victim, the youth of the prisoner, and all the circumstances of the murder combined to excite great public interest. The LEDGER printed full reports of the trial as it progressed, and, after Robinson's acquittal, reviewed the case in *six lengthy editorials*, severely criticising witnesses, counsel, judges, and jury, and strenuously arguing that the verdict was not in accordance with the facts. These articles created considerable feeling, and the larger papers were not slow in denouncing the "little virulent sheet" that presumed to read lectures to the bar and to the bench; but the LEDGER was by no means tame in replying to the "*respectable* journals."* Many subscribers fell off, but these were more than compensated for by new ones.

Scarcely had this excitement ceased, when an event of local interest occurred, which materially aided the LEDGER's circulation. A firm of cabinet-makers were charged with ill-treatment of, and furnishing insufficient food to, their apprentices, who appealed to the recorder of the city (then possessing judicial power), and had their indentures cancelled. The LEDGER at first contented itself with a brief but bitter editorial, in which the firm was denounced as being "steeped in infamy." "Nobody, surely, who is aware of their meanness, will do business with them." This procured that great *desideratum* for the new paper—a libel suit, with popular feeling on its side. Mr. Jarvis now wrote some of his best articles on "Libel," "The Liberty of the Press," &c., and the LEDGER became immensely popular by its appeal in this case to the "jury of the people."

Six months after the establishment of the paper, the proprietors were able to procure a new Napier power-press and to introduce steam; removing the office, in order to do so, to No. 8 Arcade, East Avenue. Just previous to this, the *Daily Transcript* was purchased from Mr. Drane, and its title has ever since appeared in the editorial head. Mr. Drane also became connected with the LEDGER, and has remained "even unto this day," working faithfully for its interests, putting into operation the various presses that have since been needed, and now leisurely superintending its model press-room, fitted up under his supervision.

Shortly afterwards, another event took place which was of great advantage to the enterprising "penny daily." The students of the medical colleges had been in the habit of making uproars in the streets; turning over the quaint watch-boxes in which the ancient Charleys were wont to doze; twisting knockers from doors; creating disturbances at the theatre; pulling down signs; and otherwise demeaning themselves in accordance with the traditions of rollicking students in small towns, who use the townspeople for their sport. In January, 1837, a watchman, bolder than his fellows, arrested a couple of these larks for riotous conduct, when they resisted, and attempted to stab him. They were, however, secured, tried, and fined. The LEDGER reported this case in full, with some severe comments, in consequence of which many threats of violence were made against the paper. A few days afterwards, it opened a series of attacks on the general conduct of

* Mr. Jarvis was a native of Massachusetts, and came to this city a short time before the LEDGER was started. He was educated for the bar, and practised his profession for a time, but abandoned it after entering on his editorial career. He was a ready and fluent writer, well informed on all general subjects, clear, forcible, and pungent in his style, quick to discern the strength or weakness of a position, and a thorough master of the art of presenting his subjects in the most favorable light their nature would allow. The success of the LEDGER from the beginning was largely due to the good fortune or discrimination of the publishers in securing his services. Mr. Jarvis subsequently began an opposition paper called the *World*, but failed as a publisher as decidedly as he had succeeded as an editor. He afterwards removed to New York, but continued to write editorials for the LEDGER until his death in 1853, in the sixty-second year of his age.

* The LEDGER was notoriously a match for any contemporary in conflicts of this kind, and on one occasion approvingly quoted the following from the *Germantown Telegraph:* "Our neighbor of the *Saturday News* seems rather sensitive upon a subject that scarcely concerns it; but as we do not wish to bandy words with a paper with which we have hitherto lived in amity, we shall hand it over—in case it wishes to break a lance with somebody—to our friend of the PUBLIC LEDGER, who keeps a sort of literary restaurateur (!), where querulous cormorants can get a 'belly-full of licking,' 'at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.'"

the students in a *four column* editorial; another of like length soon followed; and this was succeeded by frequent pungent articles on the same subject, until the evil was cured, and the frolicsome young gentlemen were taught that they were amenable to the laws. For the ability and courage displayed in this matter, the LEDGER gained the thanks of the whole community, secured popularity with all classes, and began a career of increasing prosperity, which has had but one serious check.

The first year of the LEDGER'S existence proved so successful that larger accommodations were needed, and in March, 1837, the office was removed to the N.W. corner of Second and Dock streets, and the size of the paper was increased to 18 × 24 inches, with five columns on a page. A month later a double-cylinder "pony" press was purchased. These evidences of prosperity naturally incited opposition, and many penny dailies were started to contest the field. Of these, the most promising was the *Daily Focus*, which so scorched Mr. Jarvis in some of its articles, that he brought a suit for libel against the proprietors, Turner, Davis & Valleau, which, however, never came to trial. This paper was but short-lived; and the names of many of the others are remembered only through the following extract from an article in the LEDGER of September 26, 1837, in which it exults over the discomfiture of its competitors:—

> . . . *The Times* that had no time to breathe, for it died almost as soon as born; the *Morning Post* that posted to its grave as rapidly as if it were an express post; the *Transcript* that did nothing but *transcribe*, for it could not reach originality, and transcribed nothing worth reading; the *Eagle*, that seemed more like a screech owl, and never got fledged enough to fly; the *Commercial Pilot*, that actually run upon the rocks and got shipwrecked in putting to sea; . . . . the *Plain Truth*, that told nothing but lies, as the *Commercial Herald* can testify; the *North American*, that did not live long enough to tell anything."

While exulting over its rivals, the LEDGER did not cease its attacks on the "six-penny journals," and, in the article just quoted from, it advises one of its contemporaries to beware of praise from them: "One of the surest modes of destroying a penny paper is the puffing of the 'respectable six-pennies.' This operates like a mildew, and we have never known one to survive it." The editor complacently adds, "The LEDGER has never had this difficulty to contend with!" Having now become enterprising in obtaining news, able to expend considerable sums to secure early intelligence from other cities, and frequently in advance of the larger papers in this matter, the LEDGER was in the habit of illustrating its triumphs in this style:—

From the issue of May 1, 1838.

In the autumn of 1837, Messrs. Swain, Abell & Simmons began the publication of the *Weekly Ledger*, which was mainly made up out of the daily, and sold for six cents a copy.*

In 1838, occurred what were known as the "Abolition Riots." Pennsylvania Hall, at the corner of Sixth and Haines streets (on the lot now occupied by the Odd Fellows' Hall), was opened on Wednesday, the 16th of May, at 10 a. m., and addresses in opposition to slavery were delivered by William H. Burleigh and others. At that time there was a strong prejudice against colored people, and it was reported that many "niggers" attended this meeting and mixed freely with the whites. In the evening Dr. Comstock was to lecture on "Gymnastics and the Art of Curing Stammering;" but a mob collected, breaking many of the windows and injuring several persons, and the intention was abandoned. This riot was not noticed in the LEDGER of the next day, which contained the following advertisement:—

> ☞ ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURE—By REV. G. STORRS—At the *Pennsylvania Hall*, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject—Slavery a *moral evil*, and, in every *possible circumstance*, *sinful*, and altogether incompatible with the spirit of *Christianity*. Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church particularly invited to attend.
>
> In behalf of the Wesleyan A. S. Society.
>
> A. H. MELVILLE.

No attempt was made to deliver this lecture, and the Hall was burnt and utterly destroyed by the mob on the night of the 17th. The excitement in the city was intense, and it is fair to assume that a large proportion of the LEDGER'S readers at that time sympathized with the mob, which, though not large in numbers, had considerable "moral support" in the community. On the morning of the 18th, however, that paper announced the destruction of the Hall in a postscript in part of its edition, and denounced in unmeasured terms the first attack on the 16th. In an article entitled "Scandalous Outrage against Law as well as against Decency," the LEDGER said: "If the right of discussion upon *any* subject, a right made common to all by our constitutions and laws, both State and Federal, may be invaded with impunity, all freedom among us is abolished, and we are the slaves of the very worst of all tyrants, *the mob*." Apprehending further difficulty, it urges the mayor to call out the volunteer companies with "bayonets and *ball* cartridges." "Better is it that all the ruffians in our city, even were they a hundred thousand instead of three thousand, should bite the dust and leave their blood knee deep in the streets, than that the great principle of freedom of speech and the press be surrendered." While strongly repudiating any sympathy with the advocates of amalgamation, being "decidedly opposed to a mingling of the two races," the LEDGER philosophically denominated it "an affair of taste," and

* This was continued until May 1, 1841, when the title was changed to the *United States*, which was more literary in character, and published at $2.00 a year. In September, 1842, this paper was sold to George R. Graham, and united with the *Saturday Evening Post*, which he then published. Four months later, however (January 25, 1843), a new weekly was issued from the Ledger Office, under the title of *The Dollar Newspaper*, published by A. H. Simmons & Co.—the company being Messrs. Swain & Abell. This was an excellent paper, and proved quite successful and profitable until the increased price of paper rendered the publication of a dollar weekly impossible as a paying business. After Mr. Childs purchased the entire establishment, he changed the name to *The Home Weekly and Household Newspaper*, increased the price to $2.00 a year, expended a large sum in literary prizes, and endeavored to build up a large circulation. Finding, however, that it to some extent interfered with his management of the LEDGER, he sold the paper, in December, 1867, to Joseph A. Nunes, who changed its form and character, attempting to rival the *Saturday Night*. In his hands it quietly died.

insisted on the right of each person, under the laws, to decide the question for himself.

The next night (Friday, May 18th) the Colored Shelter, an asylum for colored children in Thirteenth street above Callowhill, was attacked and fired by the mob, but was saved from destruction by the exertions of the firemen, foremost among whom was the Good Will Engine Company, led by Morton McMichael and William Bradford—two good newspaper names! The mob held sway until the next night (Saturday), when it was dispersed while attacking the African Church in Sixth street near Lombard; but the bitter feeling then so fearfully displayed continued for a long time.*

The course of the paper on this occasion was warmly applauded by all friends of law and order, and many who before had sneered at, now learned to respect, the penny press. After the riots had ceased, the LEDGER printed an able editorial on "The Rule of the Law and the Rule of the Mob," intended to incite the authorities to be prepared for any future outbreak, most truly saying, that "in all cases of apprehended disturbance of order, the only safe course is found in the most vigorous measures of prevention; in presenting, before the rioters begin, an array of force sufficient to convince them that capture and punishment are certain."

In addition to prominent public topics, the editorials of the LEDGER treated of a great variety of subjects, including a number of articles on temperance, in opposition to duelling, and in favor of "scratching" improper candidates from party tickets. Poetry and literary sketches quite frequently appeared, until utterly banished by the press of advertisements. Early in its career, too, this paper pointed out the confusion resulting from the manner in which houses were then numbered, and the absurdity of having two or more streets of the same name, and its articles on these subjects were continued until our present admirable system of numeration was adopted, and the nomenclature of our streets reformed.

In 1840, Local Items in the present style were introduced under the title of "City Gleanings," which were gathered by Charles Ritter, who hence became known as the *original* "Ledger man." On the 1st of July of that year, the first "Money Article" appeared, being written by Mr. Joseph Sailer, who still continues the efficient head of that valuable department of the paper.

On the 9th of May, 1840, the LEDGER was enlarged to six columns, and printed on a sheet 20 × 29 inches; and on the 12th of October following the office was removed to the S. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets. A further enlargement to seven columns, with a sheet 22½ × 34 inches, was made May 1, 1844, and in the summer following the LEDGER received the only serious check its prosperity has ever encountered.

Prior to this time, the "Native American" movement had attained considerable political importance, and the organ of that party—*The Sun*—had been unsparing in denunciations of the LEDGER, which had not espoused the then popular cause, and had habitually called it "the Pope's organ." The enlargement which took place on the 1st of May indicates, however, that public confidence in the latter paper remained unshaken. On the 3d of May, a Native American meeting was held at Second and Master streets; but it was broken up by a mob. On the 6th the LEDGER contained the following advertisement:—

☞ NATIVE AMERICANS! MASS MEETING.—The American Republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, who are determined to support the Native Americans in their constitutional rights, peaceably assembling to express their opinions on any question of public policy, and to sustain them against the assaults of aliens and foreigners, are requested to assemble THIS AFTERNOON, May 6th, 1844, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of MASTER and SECOND streets, Kensington, to express their indignation at the recent outrage on Friday evening last, and to take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of it. Natives, be punctual, and resolved to sustain your rights as Americans firmly but moderately.

A large meeting was held at the time specified, and again an attack was made, resulting in the killing of George Shiffler and in the wounding of several others.

It has been said by a usually careful writer that during the riots which followed, "the LEDGER, while justly condemning the excesses into which the mob ran, unfairly ignored the first great provocation which had stirred up so much ill-blood;" but that after its subscribers had fallen off by thousands, the proprietors "suddenly became aware of the fact that a great outrage had been committed upon the Americans in Kensington, before they had struck a blow in return." This is a mistake. The LEDGER at once condemned the great outrage in an editorial on the 7th of May. It said: "The citizens who composed the meeting were assembled in the exercise of a right which is guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and it has come to a pretty pass if, availing themselves of their constitutional rights, they are to be assailed by others, and their lives sacrificed in the streets." The writer adds that they who created the riot were not included in the call for the meeting, and that they were there for some mischievous purpose:—

> The presumption that mischief was intended is confirmed by the conduct of a reckless set of ruffians, who, a few evenings before, broke up a meeting assembled for a similar purpose. Such conduct as this is not to be tolerated with impunity in any country, much less in ours, where the hand of fellowship and good feeling has always been extended to the emigrants from other shores, and political equality so liberally offered them. It is a poor return for these favors if they are to turn round and strike at the liberty and rights of those who have so generously given them the power to do so.

On the same day that this article appeared, an immense meeting of Native Americans was held in the State House yard, and from thence the crowd marched to Kensington, and the riot was resumed; many houses being burned, and several persons killed and many wounded. On the afternoon of the 8th, St. Michael's Church, in Second street above Master, and the adjoining Female Seminary were burnt by the mob; and in the evening St. Augustine's Church, in Fourth street near Vine, suffered the same fate.

The following morning the LEDGER denounced the rioters, and asked: "Are our liberties to be surrendered to the rash and headlong domination of mobs, or are we to fly from this great evil to the lesser one of a consolidated military police?" Again, on the 13th, it resumed its old argument that "prevention is better than cure," and urged the firing of ball first and blank cart-

* The mob made two or three demonstrations against the Ledger Office, but no actual violence was committed, as it was well understood that the proprietors had armed all their hands, and no one doubted Mr. Swain's courage and determination to resist an attack to the bitter end.

ridges afterwards, as the only efficient manner of dispersing mobs. It complained that the rioters, in too many cases, were allowed to "fight it out;" and concluded by saying that, "in subduing a mob the whole secret is to strike first and threaten afterwards." This article created intense indignation among the Native Americans, and thousands dropped the paper. The advertising patronage also largely decreased.

The LEDGER continued to demand that the supremacy of the law should be maintained, and that both the "church burners" and "those outlaws who broke up the meeting at Kensington," should be sought out and punished. Notwithstanding this show of impartiality, the course of the paper was by no means satisfactory to a large majority of the people, and it was not until the passions of the time had cooled that the lost circulation and advertising were regained; and then only as a result of careful management.

The first rotary press ever built was first used to print the LEDGER April 9, 1847, on a Friday, which seems to have been regarded as a "red-letter day" in its calendar. This was a four-cylinder press, invented by Richard M. Hoe, and ordered by Mr. Swain for his paper before the details were perfected. The proposition to place type on a cylinder and whirl it around was scouted as an absurdity by nearly all printers. Mr. Swain, however, had intelligent faith in Colonel Hoe's theory, and Mr. Drane possessed the rare mechanical skill necessary to put the machine into successful operation.

On the morning of the 30th of December, 1850, just after the edition of the paper had been printed, a serious fire occurred in the Ledger Building, destroying the upper stories and the valuable material they contained. But the following day the LEDGER appeared as usual, the proprietors receiving all needed assistance from the other newspaper offices. The damage was soon repaired, and the publication resumed as usual.

On the 9th of December, 1855, Mr. Azariah H. Simmons, junior member of the Ledger firm, died of congestion of the lungs, in the forty-ninth year of his age,* and on the 1st of January following the firm became Swain & Abell—the surviving partners purchasing Mr. Simmons's share. The paper continued to be published under this firm-name until April 18, 1861; but for more than two years after that date the LEDGER was printed anonymously. On the 16th of May, 1863, however, it was announced as being published by Wm. M. Swain & Co.—Mr. Abell being the company.†

The great increase in the price of white paper and of labor during the war rendered the publication of a one cent journal impossible, except at a loss to the proprietors. Messrs. Swain & Abell are said to have sacrificed more than one hundred thousand dollars by continuing the LEDGER at "six and a quarter cents per week." Finally, being unable to agree to increase the price of the paper or the rates of advertising, and to prevent further loss, they determined to dispose of the entire establishment. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole community was startled when the announcement of the sale was first made, after it had been consummated, on Saturday, December 3, 1864.

On the following Monday, Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS began his brilliant career as publisher of the PUBLIC LEDGER, and received a warm welcome from the leading journals of the country, to which he was known as the successful publisher of many valuable books.

The circulation and advertising of the paper were larger than at any previous time; but, as has been stated, it was impossible to continue the publication at the original price, except at a great loss. Accordingly, on the 10th of December, 1864, Mr. Childs increased the price to twelve cents per week, but this was reduced a month later to ten cents—the present price. The rates of advertising were also advanced, being made to correspond more nearly, considering the LEDGER'S circulation, with those of other journals. These changes caused ominous conjectures, and many predicted a speedy and fatal decrease in the support that had made the paper an "institution" of our city. There was, indeed, an immediate and considerable falling off of subscribers. But the defection was soon repaired, new elements of strength and popularity were introduced, and the circulation of the LEDGER has since steadily increased, until it now exceeds seventy thousand daily. This statement is not based on mere surmise. On making known to Mr. Childs my intention of preparing this article, every possible facility was afforded me for procuring correct data, even to the extent of opening the books of the establishment for full and free examination. From these I gather that the entire edition of the LEDGER from January 1 to May 31, 1870, was 9,393,500 copies—a daily average of 72,818. Making a reasonable allowance for spoiled copies, the actual circulation for the period given may be stated at 72,000 a day.* Taking the average of readers of each paper at five, we have 360,000 persons reading the LEDGER each day!

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* Mr. Simmons was not much known in connection with the LEDGER, although his far-seeing and practical suggestions impressed themselves on the paper. He accompanied Mr. Abell to Baltimore and assisted in establishing the *Sun* in that city, but afterwards returned to Philadelphia, and gave his attention mainly to *The Dollar Newspaper*. Mr. Abell remained in Baltimore, and from that time took no active part in the management of the LEDGER, being fully employed in conducting the *Sun* of that city, which was also owned by Swain, Abell & Simmons.

† Mr. Wm. M. Swain was the master mind in conducting the LEDGER. He was a man of untiring energy, and great force of character; clear in his plans, and strong and self-reliant in their execution. Plain in speech and manner, with no great advantages derived from education or early association, his merits were not showy but real and substantial. For twenty years he gave unremitting attention to the LEDGER, carefully scanning all that entered its columns, and especially devoting himself to the perfecting of the necessary machinery—his love for which amounted almost to a passion. It is questionable whether he recurred to any event in his life with so much pride as to his connection with the introduction of the Rotary Press. He early became deeply interested in the magnetic telegraph, and was one of the most efficient promoters of Prof. Morse's plans for its introduction. Mr. Swain died on the 16th of February, 1868, in the sixtieth year of his age.

* The following details of the distribution of this large edition, taken from the admirably kept account-book of the night clerk, are not without interest. On May 31, 1870, the edition was 72,000. Of these, 55,941 were distributed by 99 carriers, in numbers varying from 61 to 1616; 3708 were sold to newsboys; and 595 at the office—making the circulation, in the

# PUBLIC LEDGER.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

It is easy to ascertain and state these figures, but who shall estimate the vastness of the influence that must be exerted by a newspaper thus day after day addressing such a multitude of people of all classes, especially when, as in the case of the LEDGER, it has the reputation of being carefully correct in its statements? And who shall accurately measure the degree of responsibility resting on the man who wields this immense power? Happily for the community, the publisher of the LEDGER, conscious of its power, is fully alive to the responsibility of his position, and exercises unceasing vigilance to guard against the dissemination of any corrupting virus through its columns.

The LEDGER was formerly conducted on the theory that a newspaper is a "common carrier" of information between the people, and therefore bound to print whatever may be offered as an advertisement, provided it be not libellous or positively indecent *in terms*. This theory, still very generally acted on, assumes that the publisher is responsible only for the character of his editorial matter and the reliability of his news. Immediately on purchasing the paper, Mr. Childs determined to assume responsibility for the character of *all* the matter in its columns, and asserted his right to reject any advertisement that he might deem objectionable on the score of public morals. This determination led to the exclusion of a large and profitable class of advertisements, amounting to not less than $15,000 a year. The risk assumed by the publisher appeared to be great; but the result proved the correctness of his judgment that the people of Philadelphia would sustain their most popular paper in its advanced position. The discrimination exercised in regard to advertisements has been judicious; it has not been forgotten that the LEDGER is a secular *news* paper, and that the people are entitled to a wide latitude in making known their business or wants one to another. So far, then, from the new rule proving detrimental to the interests of the paper, the advertising patronage so largely increased as to render an enlargement to eight columns necessary in September, 1865; thus the LEDGER now has 1573 square inches of printed matter, while the first number contained only 525 square inches. A further enlargement of about four columns is contemplated in September next.

Early in 1865, the stereotyping process and other mechanical improvements were introduced, by means of which the large edition was delivered to subscribers at a much earlier hour than before. In November of that year the editorial corps of the LEDGER suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Washington L. Lane,*

who had been connected with it since 1837, and was the principal director of the paper for many years.

The building at the S. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets had for a long time been too contracted for the business there conducted, and shortly after purchasing the establishment Mr. Childs began making arrangements for a removal. The first step in this direction was the purchase of the brown-stone structure at the S. W. corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, known as the Howell Building. Several adjoining lots were also purchased, and on the 1st of May, 1866, work was commenced under the contract for the erection of the present Ledger Building, which was completed and formally opened on the 20th of June, 1867. The ceremonies at the building were of a highly interesting character, and were followed by a grand banquet at the Continental Hotel, at which were gathered many eminent men from different parts of the country, assembled to honor the proprietor and his enterprise.

It is impossible here to speak in detail of the Ledger Building; nor is it necessary to do so. It is one of the attractions and ornaments of our city; freely open at all times to citizens and strangers, who are courteously escorted through the various departments. It is estimated that not less than one hundred thousand persons have availed themselves of this privilege. Beautiful in its exterior, it is still more to be commended for the perfect adaptation of the interior to the purposes for which the building is designed, and nothing is hazarded in saying that the LEDGER has the most perfect newspaper office in this country, if not in the world. In its construction especial care was taken to provide good ventilation and a plentiful supply of light; and the proprietor has erected bath-rooms in the press-room, composing-room, and in the job department for the benefit of the workmen. Nothing, in short, that judicious liberality could attain has been left undone to provide for the comfort of all engaged in the establishment.

One of the most important matters in the business management of the LEDGER is the "Carrier System." Shortly after the paper was established, the city was laid off into "routes," which were given to reliable men to be canvassed. No one was permitted to sell a single copy of the paper on another's territory. At first, papers were given to the carriers on credit, but the strict cash principle was soon introduced, requiring all

closely-built portion of Philadelphia, 60,244. About 2000 were sent to mail subscribers, and the balance of the edition was distributed in packages to various towns and stations, principally in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

* In a most feeling tribute to the memory of Mr. Lane, the LEDGER said: "He possessed a fine analytical mind which matured and strengthened by extensive reading and reflection, and coupled with a retentive memory and unusual equanimity of temper, peculiarly fitted him for the arduous and frequently trying duties of an editor. While a man of very decided opinions, ever frank and open in their expression, his calm and dispassionate manner in discussion gave to his arguments and reasoning a conservative tone and bearing peculiarly appropriate to one teaching through the medium of a popular newspaper, read by people of all classes, all ages, and of every pursuit. He probably had no superior for the position he held so long and filled so well."

papers to be paid for before they left the office. As the circulation increased, these routes became valuable, and are now in constant demand. The LEDGER is not sold to newsboys or others until an hour after all the carriers have been supplied, who are thus protected from interference. The perfection to which the carrier system has been brought gives this paper the marked peculiarity and great advantage of having a circulation that does not fluctuate from day to day. Based almost exclusively on subscriptions to the carriers, the circulation is perfectly steady, only changing by gradual increase.

The great influence exerted by the PUBLIC LEDGER is largely attributable to the care that has for many years been exercised to prevent the appearance of extravagant statements in its columns. The imperative rule is to understate rather than overstate. Many years ago, when election returns came in slowly and vaguely, it was the LEDGER'S report that almost invariably proved correct, though in those days its bias towards the Democratic party was quite visible. During the war of the rebellion, while consistently and potently supporting the government, it steadily resisted the many temptations of becoming sensational, and since the conflict ceased has exerted its influence for the re-establishment of substantial peace and good feeling between the two sections. As soon, too, as the pressing danger that seemed to render arbitrary acts on the part of the government necessary had disappeared, the LEDGER was among the first to demand a return to regular forms of legal procedure, and, true to its traditions, advocated the supremacy of the law. In the case of the assassins of President Lincoln, it strongly and effectively protested against the secret trial that had been determined on by the government, and its loyalty was at once assailed by some over-zealous journals. But the government reconsidered its decision, and the trial was held publicly.

Throughout its long career the PUBLIC LEDGER has advocated every improvement which has tended to increase the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens, even when these were strongly opposed. The consolidation of the city and districts, and the introduction of passenger railways and of steam fire-engines may be specially mentioned. Its advocacy of the latter made it for a time quite unpopular with the firemen, who were in the habit of groaning the paper when they ran by its office. It early advocated free bridges over the Schuylkill, and was most persistant and efficient in directing public opinion in favor of our large and beautiful park. It may be said to have *created* a class of advertisements that contributes so largely to the revenue which is derived from this branch of the business. "Wants," "Boarding," "For Sale," "To Let," &c. had no existence, as they now appear, when the LEDGER started, but have "grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength." The large number of Society and Religious Notices—which help to make the advertisements of this paper *news* to a large number of readers—are of still later introduction. The full list of Marriages and Deaths is another special feature of its columns. In fine, few newspapers are so thoroughly *read* by subscribers, and so carefully scanned by editors as is this journal.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS, the present proprietor of the PUBLIC LEDGER, has enlarged its usefulness and widely extended its influence. His sagacity and tact enabled him to tide the paper over a perilous point in its course, and to make changes in its management which, under a less skilful pilot, would have wrecked it. He has proved his capacity and his fitness to control a great journal which is at once an exponent and moulder of public opinion, and unquestionably a power in the land. He joins to the rare qualities of his brain a goodness of heart that constantly manifests itself in acts of considerate benevolence, and possesses a magnetism of manner that draws and attaches to him multitudes of friends. "As a true journalist," said the Hon. John T. Hoffman, now Governor of New York, "he appreciates and understands the difference between the liberty of the press and the license of the press. He deals boldly with public matters and with public men in connection with them; but he is always careful to recollect that private character is private property, owned by that most sacred of all circles, the family circle, and that the man who needlessly assails it, is as much a criminal as if he robbed the household of its dearest treasures, or plucked from it, for his own base uses, its fairest flower. He understands, what I wish all editors in America understood, not only the power of the press, but its proper uses, and its great mission; and by his daily conduct and life declares his opinion, that the man who owns a printing-press, and can use a pen, has no more right to indite libels, and stamp private reputation, than the owner of a uniform and a sword has to cut and kill to please his fancies, or to gratify his malice."

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*GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH:* A Family and an Agricultural paper. Published weekly by PHILIP R. FREAS. Folio; nine columns; size 31½×48 inches. Type used: Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate. Printed on a Hoe cylinder press.

MORE than forty years ago, Mr. PHILIP R. FREAS, "poor as regards money, but rich in sound principles, unflagging industry, and an honorable ambition," undertook the apparently hopeless task of establishing a weekly newspaper in the sparsely settled village of Germantown, "directly in the jaws of a great city," which have since opened and received both the village and the paper; thus bringing the latter within the limit prescribed for these articles. As a rule, suburban newspapers are unsuccessful, and, if "exceptions prove the rule," the TELEGRAPH is a shining example of its correctness. Occupying a special field, it has planted prudently and reaped abundantly. Its success has been great, and yet no greater than its deserts.

The first number of the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH (then the *Village Telegraph*) was issued on the 17th of March, 1830. As indicating its course and character, we cannot do better than quote from the modest address with which the editor introduced the first number of the forty-first volume:—

During all this time the paper has regularly appeared each week, having never failed of publication by any untoward circumstances whatever. At the end of every year, also, the subscription list was larger than at the beginning, except the years 1831 and 1862, when there was a slight falling off. The consequence of this steady increase of circulation, with a similar increase in the advertising department, presents an

GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

encouraging aspect, as showing that our efforts to make a first-class family and agricultural newspaper have met with all the success we had a right to anticipate in the location selected for our business operations, directly in the jaws of a great city which swallows up everything. We shall make our comments on the occasion so brief that the most fastidious shall have no ground to complain, by saying that the course of the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH shall be in the future, as it has been in the past, thoroughly independent and straightforward in upholding what we conceive to be right, and in denouncing what we conceive to be wrong. In all the characteristics of a weekly newspaper, devoted to the family circle and to the rural interests of the country, it shall at least be the peer of any other.

Mr. Freas served a full five-years' apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Norristown Herald*, then published by David Sower, jr., a grandson of Christopher Sower, who printed in Germantown the first Bible ever issued in America. Mr. F. learned the business with a view to starting a paper in Germantown as the pursuit of his life; but the impelling idea he could not account for, as he had never seen the place. No inhabitant of Germantown gave him the slightest encouragement to come among them to establish a newspaper. Twelve years before an attempt at it had been made, and rather more than failed, as the publishers disappeared between two days after issuing a dozen numbers or so, leaving their cash subscribers and some tradesmen in the lurch. This was a bad odor to dissipate, and was slow work. The first person who promised his support was a farmer from the lower part of Montgomery county, who gave as his reason for discontinuing the *Norristown Herald* that he heard a paper was about to be started in Germantown, which he was desirous to take, little dreaming that the boy who was to assume the helm of the enterprise was standing within three paces of him with a composing-stick in his hand picking up types. Yet, strange to say, that person, though he survived for forty years after the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH was published, never did take the paper!

The entire material for the printing office was obtained of Jedediah Howe, a type founder, who was located at the corner of Crown and Callowhill streets. He was an Englishman, and walked with a crutch; was a shrewd, energetic, capable business man and a gentleman. The whole material was furnished at a credit of some sixty days, but no note nor security, not even reference was demanded; and when he received the entire purchase-money on the day named for its payment, he was asked what induced him to be so indifferent as to the responsibility of his customer. He replied, that all he required was an honest face. A compliment to the young beginner which doubtless had an influence on his after career.

A prospectus and subscription list were put up in most of the stores and taverns of Germantown some weeks before the paper appeared, and was signed by about thirty persons, four of whom are still subscribers. Sixty-five subscribers were obtained in Norristown, neither of the two papers there having more than forty—the place at that time containing only about eight hundred inhabitants. Of the original subscribers—altogether about four hundred in number—more than one-fourth proved delinquent, and as a defence urged that they subscribed merely to give the thing a start!

The paper was named "Telegraph," after the *United States Telegraph*, a daily published in Washington by General Duff Green; and "Village" after Charles Miner's *Village Record*, at West Chester. When ten numbers had been issued under the title of the *Village Telegraph*, the editor happened to be in the office of the *Philadelphia Gazette*, then published by Stevenson Smith and William M. George, in south Second street below Chestnut. Mr. George remarked that the name was not a fortunate one, as in crediting an article to it the public would not know where the paper was published, and suggested that the title be changed to the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH. This was taken into consideration, and decided to be, in a business view, more practical, and the suggestion was adopted.

The size of the sheet originally required was $14 \times 22$ inches, the page embracing five columns; and these dimensions were continued from March 17, 1830, to July 1, 1832, when the first enlargement took place, which required a sheet $17 \times 23$ inches, and the page was increased to six columns. The second enlargement took place on the 5th of October, 1836, with a sheet $19 \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and seven columns to a page. This continued until July 5, 1843, when the third enlargement was effected, the sheet being $19\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and a large cylinder Hoe press was introduced. This was used until January 4, 1854, when the fourth enlargement took place, the sheet being $21\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ inches, and the page comprised eight columns. A new small cylinder Hoe press was then purchased and steam-power introduced. This size was continued until the 25th of October, 1865, when the fifth and last enlargement was effected, with the present sheet of $31\frac{1}{2} \times 48$ inches, and the page of nine columns. Thus in forty years the size of the TELEGRAPH changed six times, but every increase in dimensions was simply a business necessity, and had no reference to any rivalry. At the commencement of its publication, the only weekly newspaper in Philadelphia was the *Saturday Evening Post*, published by Atkinson & Alexander. Many families—one-half, perhaps—took no paper whatever. Sometimes two or three would club to take one. Frequently papers would be taken second-hand—that is, after the original subscribers in the city were done

with them. The *United States Gazette*, published by Watts & Hart, subsequently by Hart & Chandler, and Poulson's *American Daily Advertiser* were nearly the only papers taken in Germantown, mainly the tri-weekly of the former. These were carried out and thrown to the houses by "Streeper," the famous whip of the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Stage, who, as happy as a king, would crash through the main street at the break-neck speed of full three-and-a-half miles per hour!

The editor informs us that he learned the art of printing expressly to follow it as a regular business; that the course which he marked out for himself when a mere boy he continues to pursue to the present day; that he never permitted any one to control, in the least degree, his columns, or to influence him in his views; that he did not adopt honesty as the best policy, but as a principle without which no one could be true to himself and to his fellow-men; that he has committed many errors, but they were of the judgment and deeply regretted; and that, while he has been cheated out of more than thirty thousand dollars, he never, with his knowledge or consent, or by the sinuosities of business, wronged a human being of a dollar during the whole course of his life.

The reputation of the TELEGRAPH is based mainly on the excellence of its agricultural department, and there are but few papers, in the interior of Pennsylvania at least, which are not under frequent obligations to its columns for matter of great interest to a large proportion of their readers.

Major Freas has not merely conducted the paper through its infancy, youth, and vigorous age, but has stamped his own individuality on its pages, and in the selections as well as in the original matter of the GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH it is not difficult to recognize the taste, judgment, and feeling of a thorough gentleman of the old school.

## *THE CAVALIER'S SONG.*

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

A steed! a steed of matchless spede!
A sword of metal keene!
All else to noble heartes is drosse,
All else on earth is meane.
The neighynge of the war-horse prowde,
The rowleinge of the drum,
The clangour of the trumpet lowde,
Be sounds from heaven that come.
And, O! the thundering presse of knightes,
Whenas their war-cryes swelle,
May tole from heaven an angel bright,
And rowse a fiend from hell!

Then mounte! then mounte, brave gallants all,
And don your helmes amaine;
Deathe's couriers, Fame and Honour, call
Us to the field againe!
No shrewish tears shall fill our eye,
When the sword-hilt 's in our hand;
Heart-whole we 'll parte, and no whit sighe
For the fayrest of the land.
Let piping swaine, and craven wight,
Thus weepe and puling crye;
Our businesse is like men to fighte,
And like to heroes die!

## *EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTION.*

THE following correspondence, which explains itself, will be interesting to many of our readers:—

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1870.

Mr. WM. F. LACY, *Presid't Philad'a Typographical Society.*

SIR: In the year 1859, a meeting of Pennsylvania editors took place at Harrisburg for the purpose of forming an Editorial State Union. The membership fee was placed at $2 a year. Many of those present contributed, and the undersigned, although not present, was elected treasurer, and the sum of $125 was paid over to him by a gentleman who was at the meeting. During the war a card was addressed through the *Lady's Book* to the editors asking their permission to pay over the amount to the Sanitary Commission. It was the only means I had of addressing them, as not one name of those who contributed had been handed to me. I received answers from two only, who readily assented. I did not think that this was sufficient authority. Now, as I do not know to whom to return their several sums, and not wishing to retain money not belonging to me, and presuming no editor will object to the use I am about to make of it, I give it to you as an addition to your Beneficent Fund, the interest of which fund is, as I understand, devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of members of your Society. L. A. GODEY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1870.

LOUIS A. GODEY, ESQ.: Yours of the 17th has been received, covering a donation of $125—amount of money in the treasury of the Editorial State Union of 1859. Let me assume you, sir, and the gentlemen you have been pleased to represent, that this money will be faithfully devoted to the objects contemplated by you. This is not the first time, sir, that this fund has been increased by your kindness, and the Society will ever entertain for you sentiments of great respect.

Respectfully, WM. F. LACY.

## *FAIRMOUNT PARK.*

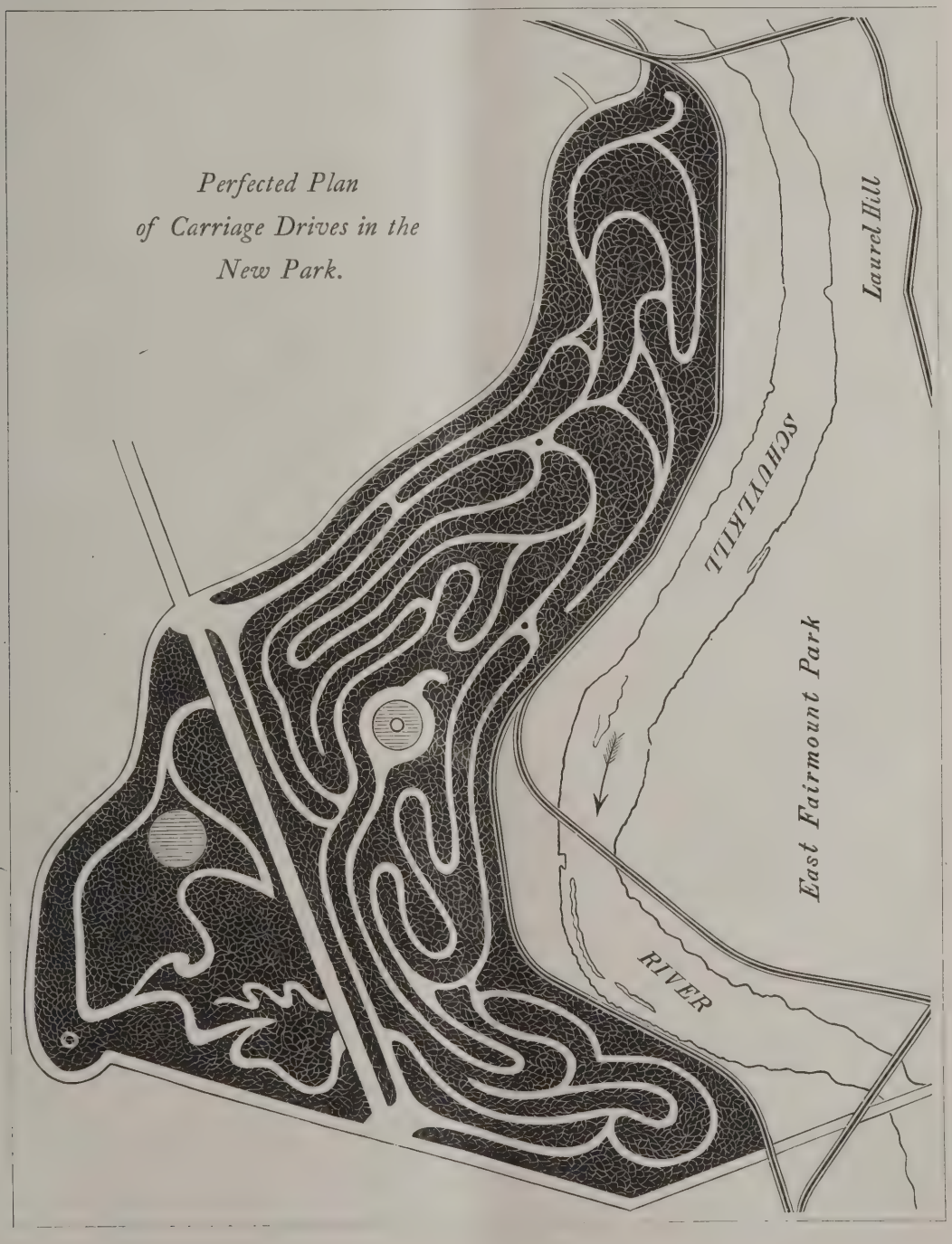
CRITICS, professing to know all about landscape gardening, object to the formal straightness of the roads that have been made in the new Park, contending that they should have swept in graceful curves and easy windings over the "banks of verdurous lawn," amid the "stately and umbrageous trees" so eloquently described in the Report of the Commissioners. Do these critics not know that, until surveys of the ground are made, profiles obtained, and plans prepared, it is impossible to determine the proper direction of the drives and walks? Those now laid out are merely temporary, made for the purpose of reaching that magnificent spot, George's Hill, in as direct a manner as the contour of the ground permitted. Instead of blame, the Chief Engineer of the Park is entitled to great credit for having reached so high a position with so little previous preparation. When these surveys are completed, he will carefully and deliberately determine on a plan for laying out the entire Park, which he will submit to the Commissioners as soon as Councils shall make the necessary appropriations.

By means of a recent improvement in psychological photography (which every one is at liberty to use, as it is not patented), a negative of the plan that *will be* determined on has been obtained. Regardless of expense, THE PROOF-SHEET has had an engraving made from it, which is herewith presented to our readers. The smallness of the scale makes it impossible to show any but the principle roads or carriage drives, but it will be found of great use to those who desire to visit the Park after dark.

From the entrance gates, the drives lead by graceful windings to a fountain in the exact centre of the Park. There, in concentric circles, immense swans will throw water in curvilinear jets into a serpentine basin, intended as an auxiliary reservoir for the supply of the city. These swans, like most birds in the service of the city, will be chiefly remarkable for the size of their bills.

That nothing may mar the harmony of its curved lines, Mr. Graeff has kindly permitted the reservoir of the Twenty-fourth Ward to be made circular on the drawing.

This plan is an imitation of the celebrated maze in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace, in England, adapted to the shape of our noble Park with rare skill and ability. It will be seen, at a side-glance, to fit the ground "as easy as an old shoe," and some amusement may be derived from an endeavor to find the way to the fountain.



## *MISCELLANEA.*

### *Extremely Liberal Donation.*

AT a meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Society, held June 4, 1870, the President announced that, on the 19th of May, he had received from Mr. George W. Childs, proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, the sum of twelve hundred dollars to be added to the Beneficent Fund of the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans, or dependent mothers or sisters of deceased members; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That the Philadelphia Typographical Society gratefully accepts the trust reposed in it by Mr. Childs, and is proud to become the almoner of his bounty to the widows and orphans of its deceased members who may need assistance.

*Resolved*, That this additional evidence of his thoughtful benevolence to those connected with our fraternity, endears Mr. George W. Childs to the members of this Society, and that we join in wishing health, happiness, and prosperity to the golden-hearted proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, and present to him our warmest thanks for his unexampled liberality.

*Resolved*, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be invested in the six per cent. loan of the city of Philadelphia, and that the interest thereon be disbursed by the Beneficent Fund Committee in accordance with the instructions of the donor.

It was further ordered that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be presented to Mr. Childs as a slight token of the Society's appreciation of one of his good deeds.

### *The Female Printer's-Devil.*

BOSWELL, in a characteristic manner, relates an anecdote of Dr. Johnson, which indicates that women were employed in English printing offices a century ago, and that one of them at least was peculiarly sensible. Relating the conversation that took place at an entertainment given by Mrs. Garrick, he says: "Talking of a very respectable author, he [Johnson] told us a curious circumstance in his life, which was that he had married a printer's devil. *Reynolds.* 'A printer's devil, sir! Why, I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags.' *Johnson.* 'Yes, sir! But I suppose he had her face washed, and put clean clothes on her.' Then, looking very serious and very earnest, 'and she did not disgrace him. The woman had a bottom of good sense.' The word *bottom* thus introduced was so ludicrous when contrasted with his gravity, that most of us could not forbear tittering and laughing, though I recollect that the Bishop of Killaloe kept his countenance with perfect steadiness, while Miss Hannah More slyly hid her face behind a lady's back who sat on the same settee with her. His pride could not bear that any expression of his should excite ridicule, when he did not intend it; he therefore resolved to assume and exercise despotic power, glanced sternly around, and called out in a strong tone, 'Where's the merriment?' Then collecting himself, and looking awful, to make us feel how he could impose restraint, and, as it were, searching his mind for a still more ludicrous word, he slowly pronounced, 'I say the woman was *fundamentally* sensible;' as if he had said, hear his now, and laugh if you dare! We all sat composed as at a funeral."

THE WILD HUNTSMAN. From the German of Gottfried August Bürger. By Charles J. Lukens. Being a specimen of "The Ballads of Bürger: translated and imitated in the rhythm and rhyme of the original."

To attempt the unattainable may be courage. To attempt it when the bravest and boldest and best accoutred have essayed and failed, is more or less a great deal than courage. Mr. Lukens, in his version of Bürger's "Wild Huntsman," has done this.

And let it be said at once that this version is not an imitation. It is not a translation. It is not, what some have termed it, a transfusion. It partakes in some measure of all of these.

It has much merit also of its own. It has in many of its stanzas a rapidity of movement, a felicity of expression, a warmth of color which fully meet the requirements of the ballad. In many of the stanzas, too, the rendering is very happy; the spirit of the original perfectly retained.

But, not because, as Mr. Lukens asserts, the grammar of the German differs from the grammar of the English, for the grammar, despite surface differences, is the same—the vocabularies are unlike—the skeleton upon which both languages are formed is one and the same; but because these vocabularies differ; because the history of the sister tongues is different; because the English of to-day is one hundred years younger than the German of Bürger; because the German writer was allowed liberties which his translator is refused; because Bürger can no more be turned into modern English than Robert Burns into modern German; therefore has this last attempt, like all its predecessors, fallen short of the writer's hopes and wishes.

As a specimen of where Mr. Lukens has failed, take the final couplets of the tenth, eleventh, and thirteenth stanzas:—

> Lasz stürzen! lasz zur Hölle stürzen!
> Das darf nicht Fürstenlust verwürzen!

Very weekly Englished by

> Sink! let them sink to hell—the minions,
> That fail to follow princely pinions!

Again:—

> Erbarmen, lieber Herr, Erbarmen!
> Verschont den sauren Schweisz der Armen!

Poorly paraphrased by

> Earl! spare our crops—our life!—Have pity!
> As ye would reach the Holy City.

Once more:—

> Zum Zeichen, dasz ich wahr geschworen,
> Knallt ihm die Peitsche um die Ohren!

Treacherously transfused into

> The scent 's here! for delay and plaguing,
> My whip shall make him rue his begging.

All these are tame enough. But let any one try to do better. He will most likely soon give it up in despair.

THE MODERN JOB. By Henry Peterson. Philadelphia: H. Peterson & Co. 12mo. pp. 124. Price, $1.50.

A vigorous poem dealing boldly with "thoughts beyond the reaches of our souls," and one that cannot be properly noticed in the brief space at our disposal. The chief thought of the poem is indicated in the following lines, addressed to Job by Michael, "Archangel, and Ruler of thy world:"—

> God rules the earth, but rules it through his Powers,
> As he rules all the planets and the suns.
> Think of this world of spirits—could we rest
> In slothful weakness by the heavenly streams,
> We, fuller of life than men are, and who tire
> Never of action? Men can not rest thus.
> How then can Angels, sprung from mortal men?
> Or higher orders, Seraphs, Archangels,
> Rulers o'er Powers and Principalities,
> And higher still, who stand around the throne,
> The Princes of the Presence, and o'erlook
> With vigilant care the whole domain of God?
> Men surely dream, not think like wakeful men,
> When they imagine heaven less full of life,
> Action, and thought than earth!

EARLY NEWSPAPERS IN ILLINOIS. Read before the Franklin Society of the City of Chicago, by Henry R. Boss, January 20, 1870. Quarto, pp. 48. Price, $1.00.

This is the second of the publications of the Franklin Society of Chicago, and is a valuable addition to the literature of newspapers. It is elegantly printed on large paper, and is in every way creditable to the taste and spirit of the typographic fraternity in Chicago. This interesting paper can be obtained by remitting the price to the Franklin Society. It is also for sale by Mr. Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER'S FULL-GROWN SERIES.

BREVIER, No. 7.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, or Colombo, as the name is written in Italian, was born in the city of Genoa, about the year 1435. He was the son of Dominico Colombo, a wool comber, and Susannah Fontanarossa, his wife, and it would seem that his ancestors had followed the same handicraft for several generations in Genoa. Attempts have been made to prove him of illustrious descent, and several noble houses have laid claim to him since his name has become so renowned as to confer rather than receive distinction. It is possible some of them may be in the right, for the feuds in Italy in those ages had broken down and scattered many of the noblest families, and while some branches remained in the lordly heritage of castles and domains, others

## CABINET POEMS.

### THE RESOLVE.

TELL me not of a face that 's fair,
  Nor lip nor cheek that 's red,
Nor of the tresses of her hair,
  Nor curls in order laid;
Nor of a rare seraphic voice,
  That like an angel sings;
Though if I were to take my choice,
  I would have all these things.
But if thou wilt have me love,
  And it must be a she,
The only argument can move
  Is, that she will love me.

The glories of your ladies be
  But metaphors of things;
And but resemble what we see
  Each common object brings.
Roses out-red their lips and cheeks,
  Lilies their whiteness stain;
What fool is he that shadows seeks,
  And may the substance gain?
Then if thou 'lt have me love a lass,
  Let it be one that 's kind;
Else I 'm a servant to the glass
  That 's with canary lined.

NONPAREIL GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 52 A, 70 a—$3.10

INTERMINABLE DISCUSSIONS ON INTRICATE QUESTIONS OF LABOR

Prolonged Conferences between Employers and Workingmen Resulting Unsatisfactorily to all Parties

Human Nature Asserting Itself through all Propositions

BREVIER GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 36 A, 70 a—$3.60

HANDSOME RECEPTION OF VISITING SOUTHERN FIRELADDIES

Generous Metropolitan Hospitalities Obliterating Longstanding Sectional Animosities

Extensive Arrangements for their Sumptuous Entertainment

LONG PRIMER GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 36 A, 52 a—$3.80

DISORDERLY POLITICAL NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

Inflammatory Oratorical Gasconade

Calculated to Excite the Serious Apprehensions of Peaceful Citizens

PICA GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 25 A, 42 a—$3.75

CHARACTERISTIC PROCRASTINATION

Provisional Appropriations for Desirable Public Improvements

Indefensible Corporation Parsimoniousness

ENGLISH GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 25 A, 32 a—$4.45

ABDICATION OF QUEEN ISABELLA OF SPAIN

Frivolous Administration

Promulgation of a Manifesto Designating her Successor

GREAT PRIMER GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 22 A, 27 a—$5.10

## SEDUCTIVE SEA-SIDE PLEASURES
## Moonlight Promenades Midnight Masquerades
## Jollities of Free Bathing

TWO-LINE SMALL PICA GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 18 A, 27 a—$5.85

## SUPPLICATING ABORIGINES
## Governmental Consideration of Grievances
## Gunpowder and Whisky

TWO-LINE ENGLISH GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 14 A, 20 a—$7.45

# EUROPE AND AMERICA
# Submarine Telegraphic Messages
# Neptune Dethroned

DOUBLE PARAGON GOTHIC CONDENSED, No. 4. 7 A, 10 a—$6.55

# MEDICAL STUDENTS
# Jefferson College Graduates

DOUBLE SMALL PICA BANK NOTE BLACK. 7 A, 15 a—$7.20

Shakey Insurance Company
Second National Bank of Queerburgh
Wildcat Currency

Collins & M'Leester,
Letter Founders,
No. 705 Jayne Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER BANK NOTE BLACK. 4 A, 8 a—$0.45

Benjamin Franklin
Mutual Building Society
Organized July 5, 1870

DOUBLE PICA RAY SHADED. 10 A, 20 a—$11.90

# SUMMER SPORTS
# Recreation and Recuperation
# Rational Rural Exercise

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER CARD ORNAMENTED. Price, $5.35

The North American Type Foundry.
COLLINS & M'LEESTER
Invite Attention to this Beautiful Letter.

DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER RAY SHADED. 8 A, 15 a—$16.60

# LITHOGRAPH
# Copper Plate Etchings
# Artistic Drawings

COLLINS & M'LEESTER, TYPE FOUNDERS, PHILADELPHIA.

# COLLINS & M'LEESTER'S NEW CHECK ENDS.

PRICE, $1.25 EACH.

No. 1500

No. 1501

No. 1502

No. 1503

No. 1504

No. 1505

No. 1506

No. 1507

No. 1508

No. 1509

No. 1510

No. 1511

## THE PROOF-SHEET TABLES.

The following valuable Tables, which have appeared in THE PROOF-SHEET, are now printed on stout cards, in clear type, and offered for sale:—

TABLE OF SIGNATURES.—Printed on card 10×11 inches, in Brevier, leaded.

TABLE OF THE QUANTITY OF PAPER REQUIRED FOR ANY JOB of from fifty to ten thousand copies.

TABLE OF COMBINATION LEADS AND SLUGS.—Showing the pieces required to make any length up to fifty ems, not more than three pieces being used for either size.

TYPE GAUGE, FROM DIAMOND TO PICA.—Printed on Parchment Paper.

TABLE OF THE QUANTITY OF PAPER REQUIRED FOR ANY BOOK.—Arranged for all Forms, from 8vo. to 36mo. Calculated for one thousand copies.

TABLES OF PROPORTIONS.—Showing the relation that each Size of Type (from Pica to Pearl) bears to all other sizes. Also, the Relative Proportion of each Size to Space; with explanations and examples.

Price, 20 cents per set. By mail, 25 cents.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER.

## ROLLER PROOF-PRESSES.

These presses are made with iron bed and heavy iron impression roll, with flanges on the bed to keep the roll in its place. We furnish them with or without frames. The frames are varnished hard-wood bodies, with neat and substantial iron legs.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9×28 inches, inside bearers, with frame | $45.00 |
| 16×28 " " " " " | 58.00 |
| 9×28 " " " without frame | 33.00 |
| 16×28 " " " " " | 45.00 |

## NONPAREIL CARD AND JOB PRESSES.

These Presses are extensively used in the Western States, and are highly recommended. They are strongly built, and will print matter the full size of platen. They are very compact, the largest occupying a space of but four feet square. They are made of four sizes, Nos. 1 and 2 being supplied with an admirable sectional distribution which enables the operator to print two or more colors at one impression. One of these presses can be seen in operation at the Ledger Job Office of this city.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | 6×12 inches inside of chase | $260 |
| " 2. | 9×16 " " " | 450 |
| " 3. | 15½×18½ " " " | 550 |
| " 4. | 15½×24½ " " " | 650 |

Boxing, $6 to $12. Steam-fixtures extra.

## THE RUGGLES PAPER CUTTER.

| *Iron Frame.* | | *Wood Frame.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To cut 28 inches | $50.00 | To cut 28 inches | $50.00 |
| " 30 " | 60.00 | " 30 " | 55.00 |
| " 33 " | 70.00 | " 33 " | 60.00 |
| " 36 " | 80.00 | " 36 " | 70.00 |

We have also for sale NEWBURY'S IMPROVED IRON FRAME PAPER CUTTER, which is similar in construction to the above. Cuts 28 inches. Price, $50.

Also, the FRANKLIN PAPER CUTTER, in which the head moves backwards or forwards, parallel with the Cutting Board. Iron frame; cuts 30 inches. Price, $70.

## TRIANGULAR TYPE-GAUGE.

This is a great improvement on any Gauge heretofore made, being, in fact, the first successful attempt to produce this useful article in a truly convenient shape. The sides of the triangle are grooved, so that it is easily handled, and six sides are thus presented. We make two Gauges. The one designed for Newspaper work measures all sizes from Agate to Long Primer, inclusive; while that designed for Book work measures all sizes from Nonpareil to Small Pica—the Nonpareil side can also be used to measure Pica. Price, $1.50. By mail, $1.60.

Manufactured only by COLLINS & M'LEESTER,
TYPE FOUNDERS,
No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

## COMBINATION LEADS AND SLUGS.

These are cut six different lengths, which are selected so that any length up to fifty ems can be formed without using more than three pieces at one time; in the majority of cases, indeed, only two pieces are required. We put them up in fonts of twenty-five pounds, keeping three sizes on hand, viz: Six to Pica Leads, Nonpareil Slugs, and Pica Slugs. Other sizes are cut to order. A clearly printed Table, showing at a glance the various combinations of the pieces, accompanies each font. Price: Combination Leads, 45 cents per pound; Slugs, 40 cents per pound.

For sale by COLLINS & M'LEESTER.

## GORDON'S FRANKLIN PRESSES.

These presses are so widely and favorably known that a description or illustration is unnecessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Half Medium, 13×19 inside chase | $550 |
| do. with Fountain | 575 |
| Quarto Medium, 10×15 inside chase | 425 |
| Card and Billhead, 7×11 " " | 250 |

Steam-fixtures, $15. Boxing, $10, $7, and $6.

## CARD CUTTERS.

The frame is of hard wood, well seasoned, with a sliding gauge and adjustable back-piece; the shears are accurately fitted, and the whole machine simply and substantially made. Sizes and prices as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| With 6-inch Shears | $13.50 | With 10-inch Shears | $20.00 |
| " 7-inch " | 15.00 | " 12-inch " | 22.50 |
| " 8-inch " | 16.00 | " 14-inch " | 27.00 |

## YOUNG'S PRINTER'S GUIDE.

This Guide or Copy-holder is an entire new article, which supplies a want long felt by printers. It is simple in construction, and the position of the copy can be changed with the alacrity of picking up a type. Many printers who never previously used a guide, pronounce it a great desideratum.

The inventor gives several reasons why this Guide is preferable to all others:—

1. It keeps the copy clean, which is very essential. 2. Being self-fastening, it can be attached or detached in an instant. 3. It will save more than one-half the time in tending, which is decidedly a great advantage. 4. For a person near-sighted or for fine print, it will be found very convenient, as the Guide can be placed as near the eye as one pleases. 5. It is ornamental as well as useful, and does not take up any room, as the copy is held free from the case. 6. The construction of the device is such that the type can be reached in every box without removing the copy. 7. The copy, after being placed in the holder, need not be touched by the hand until it has passed through, as it is propelled by a roller. 8. It cannot get out of order; being made of metal it will last for years, and is not easily broken. 9. It can be moved from the Roman to the Italic case without disturbing the copy, which is a great convenience. Price, $1.00. By mail, $1.60.

For sale by COLLINS & M'LEESTER,
TYPE FOUNDERS,
No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

## SECOND-HAND PRESS FOR SALE.

One TAYLOR SMALL CYLINDER PRESS, bed 32½×52½ inches inside bearers; complete and in perfect order. Has been in use on the *Pittsburgh Leader*. Address JOHN W. PITTOCK, Pittsburgh, Pa., or COLLINS & M'LEESTER, Philadelphia.

## WEBB'S MECHANICAL QUOINS.

By a simple application of the right and left screw this Quoin is readily adapted to lock up forms of any size. IT CAN BE USED ANYWHERE IN PLACE OF WOODEN QUOINS, and, having a lateral spread of from one-quarter to three-fourths of an inch, the same Quoin can be used in different spaces. Nothing but parallel furniture is used, and the Quoin does not mar the softest pine. No alteration of chase is required, and forms can be locked up or unlocked on the press, or on a board, as well as on a stone.

For the convenience of those desiring to give them a trial, we furnish single packages, containing five Quoins of each of the three sizes, for $3. For sale by COLLINS & M'LEESTER.

# COLLINS & M'LEESTER'S

## North American

# TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

## PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

**No. 705 Jayne Street,**

## PHILADELPHIA.

STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

OUR TYPE CANNOT BE SURPASSED FOR TOUGHNESS AND CONSEQUENT DURABILITY.

We give special attention to

**THE PROPORTIONS OF FONTS FOR NEWSPAPERS.**

## Presses and Wood Type.

**BLACK AND COLORED INKS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.**

OLD TYPE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

At 15 cents per pound, delivered at our Foundry.

# THE PROOF-SHEET.

VOL. IV.—NO. 20. SEPTEMBER, 1870. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

ISSUED BY COLLINS & M'LEESTER, TYPE FOUNDERS, No. 705 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

*OUR ADVERTISING PAGES*

Contain a full Price List of Type and other Printing Material and of Presses; also, specimens of two new, beautiful, and useful styles of job letter, which are well worth examination. We also invite attention to the announcement of Nickel-plated Composing Sticks, which we have just introduced, and which we believe will be found desirable by all neat printers. The Self-locking Curvatures, advertised on page 36, will be found very convenient for their purpose, and "labor-saving" in the fullest sense.

On page 34 Mr. Thomas W. Price announces his full line of bill-head and other papers; and on page 35 Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. give an illustration and a brief description of their Coupon-ticket Printing and Numbering Machine.

## *THE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1870.*

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

"THE ABSTRACT, AND BRIEF CHRONICLES, OF THE TIME."

ARTICLE FOURTH.

*PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.* Daily newspaper; quarto; six columns per page; size, 32×44 inches. Republican in politics. Published at the Bulletin Building, No. 607 Chestnut street, by PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & Co. (GIBSON PEACOCK, FERDINAND L. FETHERSTON, FRANCIS WELLS). Price, three cents; by mail, eight dollars a year. Type used: Brevier, Minion, and Agate. Printed on a Hoe four-cylinder rotary press.

UP to 1847 there had been no afternoon paper in Philadelphia that gave fresh *news* to its readers, and, in the judgment of many persons, it was impossible to establish such a journal successfully. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, a gentleman of large experience, then publisher of *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, thought otherwise; and issued a "specimen number" of CUMMINGS' EVENING TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN on Saturday, April 10, 1847, from No. 46 (now No. 108) south Third street. The paper was a six-column folio, half the size of the present sheet, and the price was two cents. The word "telegraphic," awkwardly introduced into the title, was important as indicating to the public that the new paper would avail itself of the facilities afforded by the magnetic telegraph, then in its infancy, to obtain the latest news. Fortunately, this specimen number contained the announcement of the surrender of Vera Cruz to the forces under General Scott, and thus recommended itself to its readers as an enterprising paper, likely to justify the promise of its title. That it was still difficult to obtain early news is evidenced by the following announcement, which was thought worthy of a large display head:—

**LATER FROM EUROPE!!**

We have such information as leads us to believe that there has been another arrival from Europe at New York this morning. An attempt was made to transmit the news to us, but failed.

Vol. I. No. 1 was published on Monday, April 12th, but the next day's issue appeared as "Vol. XXXI—New Series, No. 2." The anomaly thus presented was caused by dating from the establishment of the *American Sentinel* (1816), whose list of subscribers was purchased by Mr. Cummings, and which ceased to exist on the appearance of the BULLETIN.*

Charles J. Peterson was engaged as "leader writer," and the late Col. John F. Carter was assistant editor, and had charge of the general news department. Dr. Alexander W. Blackburn, now fire marshal of the city, had charge of the local department. The new paper was independent in tone, ably managed, and at once took rank with the best in the city. It was also fairly successful as a business venture, and on the 1st of January, 1848, was enlarged to seven columns, the sheet being 24×36 inches.

Within a year after starting the BULLETIN, Mr. Cummings sold an interest in it to JAMES PEACOCK,† formerly of Harrisburg. This partnership continued for several years, when Mr. Peacock, discouraged by not deriving any profit from his investment, sold his share to Mr. Cummings for a small sum.

From this time the editorial department was conducted mainly by GIBSON PEACOCK,‡ who had been made a sub-editor shortly after his father purchased an interest in the paper. Mr. Peterson having his time occupied by his now prosperous magazine, gave up his engagement on the BULLETIN about 1854. Charles G. Leland (the redoubtable "Hans Breitmann") was engaged as an assistant editor in 1855, and remained in that capacity for several years. Casper Souder, jr., was engaged as a reporter, and, when Dr. Blackburn

* *The American Centinel and Mercantile Advertiser* was first issued Aug. 25, 1816, by Jacob Frick & Co., No. 24 Walnut street. Jacob Frick was succeeded by his son, John H. Frick, who continued the publication until the sale to Mr. Cummings. Albert W. Frick, grandson of the founder of the *Sentinel*, now has charge of the local department of the BULLETIN.

† More than fifty years ago, Mr. James Peacock was the publisher of the *Harrisburg Republican*. In his office the Hon. Simon Cameron served an apprenticeship, and was accounted a good printer.

‡ Mr. Gibson Peacock is a native of Harrisburg, and a graduate of Dickinson College. He is an able and versatile writer, and, through large experience, has acquired a thorough practical knowledge of every department of the newspaper business. Cool in judgment, quick in decision, and fertile in resources, he has, in the opinion of those well qualified to judge, no superior among the journalists of Philadelphia.

resigned, took charge of the local department. Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, a distinguished clergyman of the Old School Presbyterian Church, contributed occasional leaders, and his son, Ernest C. Wallace, was also engaged as an assistant editor.

The word "telegraphic," considered so important at the outset, was dropped from the title at the beginning of the fourth volume, and in April, 1856, the name was changed to DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—in contradistinction to that of a weekly edition which was issued for a time, but discontinued about 1861 because it was unprofitable.* Quite lately (April 20, 1870) the present title, PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN, was adopted. The price of the paper continued at two cents until July 1, 1863, when the ruling "war prices" of white paper, labor, &c., compelled an increase to three cents.

On Wednesday, November 20, 1850, the BULLETIN created a sensation by appearing as a double sheet, of the present size—"a feat not before attempted in Philadelphia." On the following Friday, another double sheet was issued, and these appeared frequently thereafter, generally on Saturdays, and were occasionally illustrated. In the early part of 1860, more than half the issues were in this form, and it was permanently adopted on the 21st of June of that year.

The Bulletin office continued at No. 46 (now No. 108) south Third street until February 28, 1853, when it was removed to the handsome brown-stone edifice No. 48 (now No. 112) south Third street, then just erected by the Girard estate. The increase in circulation now made it necessary to provide for the more rapid printing of the edition. Accordingly, the double-cylinder press which had been used from the beginning was replaced by one of Hoe's "last fast" four-cylinder rotary presses, which was first put in operation May 31, 1853.

On the 1st of January, 1859, Gibson Peacock purchased of Mr. Cummings one-third interest in the BULLETIN for $11,000 cash, and the firm became CUMMINGS & PEACOCK. This partnership continued until February, 1860, when Mr. Cummings removed to New York, and became the publisher of a new daily paper called *The World*. The proprietorship of the BULLETIN was then put in the shape of a joint stock association of fifty shares, Mr. Cummings selling the greater part of his interest to others connected with the paper. The ownership was thus divided: Gibson Peacock, twenty-two shares; Alexander Cummings, eleven shares; James S. Chambers, eight shares; Ferdinand L. Fetherston, four shares; Thomas J. Williamson, two shares; Casper Souder, jr., two shares; Ernest C. Wallace, one share. The firm name became PEACOCK, CHAMBERS & Co., Mr. Cummings desiring that his name should not appear, as New York was thereafter to be his residence. Mr. Peacock was made editor, with the very liberal concession that he should have "the entire and uncontrolled management" of his department.

In 1862, disagreements occurred between the proprietors damaging to the interests of the paper, and leading to protracted and costly litigation. This was finally terminated in May, 1864, by a decision of the Supreme Court *in banc*, which left Mr. Peacock in entire charge of the editorial department, and Mr. Fetherston in that of the publishing department.*

The partnership of Peacock, Chambers & Co. expired by limitation on the 1st of February, 1865, and on that day the BULLETIN was sold at public auction. Mr. Peacock, for himself and his associates, bought the whole establishment for $89,000. This sale was a novelty for journalists, and attracted much attention. *The Age* of February 2, 1865, contains the following report of the event:—

Yesterday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, the *Evening Bulletin* newspaper was sold at public auction by Mr. James A. Freeman, auctioneer. The sale took place in the publication office of the establishment, and included all the rights, property, the press, the engine and boiler, the types, and all materials whatsoever; the subscription list; also all the advertising business, the good will, and every interest in or connected with the establishment, excepting the accounts due at the time of sale, and the paper and ink on hand. Immediate possession to be given. The purchaser had the right to take the accounts that may have accumulated after the 1st of January, 1865, at a discount of twenty-five per cent., and the paper and ink on hand at cost. The terms were cash immediately at the time of sale, and if not complied with the property was to be immediately resold at the risk of the former bidder.

At the appointed hour for the sale, a large attendance of spectators assembled at the office of the establishment, among them being representatives from nearly every publication in Philadelphia. The terms of the sale were announced, and the bidding commenced. The first bid was made by George W. Childs, Esq., proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, for $50,000. This was followed with a bid of $51,000 from Gibson Peacock, editor and one of the stockholders of the paper. Mr. John T. Money bid $52,000, followed by Mr. Peacock with $1000 better. The contest here narrowed down to Messrs. Peacock and Money, who, bidding one thousand each on each successive bid, ran the sum up to $65,000. Here Mr. Peacock dropped off, and Messrs. Cummings and Chambers, also stockholders in the concern, commenced bidding. The amount was run up to $88,000, when Mr. Money made the last bid by adding an additional thousand, footing up $89,000. Here all competition ceased, and the paper was accordingly "knocked down" at $89,000.

"Who's the purchaser?" inquired Mr. Freeman, the auctioneer.

"Gibson Peacock, sir," responded Mr. Money.

This took every one by surprise, as Mr. Money and Mr. Peacock had from the first bid against each other, and the latter had dropped off at $65,000, leading to the belief that this was the extent of his pile. Mr. Money subsequently announced that he was authorized by Mr. Peacock to bid in the latter's name, and had acted accordingly.

A new "Bulletin Association" was formed by the

* The weekly edition of the BULLETIN underwent many mutations in form, style, and name. For a short time it was properly a weekly edition of eight pages made up out of the daily. Then it became more literary in character, and was called the *Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin*. During its continuance under this title prize stories were published, a flaming head adopted, and, on the 15th of November, 1856, the *American Courier*, published by Andrew McMakin, was consolidated with it. A semi-weekly edition of the BULLETIN was begun October 30, 1850, and continued for several years, but was finally discontinued for want of support.

* Mr. Fetherston entered the business department of the BULLETIN in 1847, while in his minority, and rose from one position to another, until the whole management of the publication was intrusted to him. Correct and courteous in his dealings, he enjoys a high reputation among business men, and the financial success of the BULLETIN is largely due to the energy and ability of his management.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

purchasers, the property being divided into one hundred shares, thus distributed: Mr. Peacock, fifty; Mr. Fetherston, twenty-six; Mr. Souder, fourteen; Mr. Wallace, six; Mr. Williamson, four. In the same year the Bulletin Association purchased the five-story building No. 607 Chestnut street, relinquishing their lease on the Girard estate building in Third street to Jay Cooke & Co. As the new building was occupied by tenants whose leases had not expired, the Bulletin office was temporarily removed (September 9, 1865) to No. 329 Chestnut street.

Early on the morning of January 2, 1866, the new building was almost entirely destroyed by fire—fortunately before the BULLETIN had removed into it. As soon as the frost would permit, it was rebuilt, and on the 5th of May, 1866, the new Bulletin Building, handsomely and commodiously remodelled, was occupied for the first time. The arrangements throughout are admirable, and it is creditable to the proprietors that as they increased in prosperity they provided superior accommodations for all connected with their journal.

FRANCIS WELLS,* the junior member of the present firm, became connected with the BULLETIN, in the capacity of assistant editor, in 1865, and in the following year purchased half the interest of Ernest C. Wallace, whose health had declined, and who died, after a long illness, June 3, 1867, at Yonkers, N. Y., in the thirty-fifth year of his age.† Casper Souder, jr., who had earned his way from the position of local reporter to that of assistant editor and part owner of the paper, became ill in the summer of 1868, and died on the 21st of October following, at the age of forty-nine.‡ The "Bulletin Association" expired, by limitation, February 1, 1870, just prior to which the interest of the widow of Mr. Wallace was purchased by Mr. Wells, and that of Mr. Williamson by Mr. Fetherston. The widow of Mr. Souder retained her interest in the new partnership which was then formed, and by which the business is now conducted under the title of PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & Co.

While the BULLETIN has steadily kept in view its original purpose of being a reliable *news* paper, equalling the morning journals in the extent and variety of its record of passing events, it has nevertheless given much attention to literary matters, and especially to current literature. It has also become closely identified with the local interests of Philadelphia, and is outspoken on all subjects bearing upon its prosperity, being noticeable for the pertinacity with which it clings to any object until its purpose is accomplished or hopelessly defeated. As an example of this may be cited its advocacy of a paid fire department—a project which it has persistently urged for twenty years. For some time the BULLETIN avoided political affiliations, but subsequently gave in its adhesion to the Republican party, and rarely refuses to support its measures or candidates. Its influence is great, because it has gained a fixed circulation, and always contains matter interesting to the family circle. Its tone is pure, and however warmly it espouses a cause the editor's principles and taste exclude scurrility or grossness from its columns. Within the present year, it has withdrawn from its connection with the New York Associated Press, but fully maintains the interest of its news columns through private enterprise and the dispatches of the American Press Association. The editorial department continues under the control of Mr. Peacock, assisted by Mr. Wells and a full corps of sub-editors, to each of whom a special department is assigned. It is the only paper in Philadelphia that maintains a "chess column"—

* Mr. Wells began active life in the paper warehouse of James M. Willcox & Co. His taste leading him to literature, he became an occasional contributor to the BULLETIN, and was one of the original editors of its "Chess Column" several years before he became permanently connected with the paper. He is a ready and vigorous writer, conscientious and painstaking in his profession, and his "infinite wit and most excellent fancy" make him one of the most popular members of the editorial fraternity.

† Mr. Wallace was a native of Pittsburgh, and entered the office of the BULLETIN at an early age. His love for his profession amounted to enthusiasm, and, had he lived longer, he might have become one of its brightest ornaments. In the last letter of any length that he ever wrote to his associates, this devotion to his profession was expressed with almost passionate tenderness. He was then apparently better, and he wrote: "My main feeling is one of *gratitude*. I feel grateful to Providence for, as it may be, even only an apparent relief from the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and for the *hope* of soon going to work in the dear old office."

‡ Mr. Souder began his career as a journalist in December, 1850, as a local reporter on the *Sunday Dispatch*, and continued attached to that paper for fourteen years, becoming assistant editor, and contributing many valuable articles to its columns. His sketches of the public institutions of the city, and his "History of Chestnut Street," displayed his power of making the driest subjects interesting by means of clear, terse language, without the aid of garish literary ornament. Industrious and patient, he had no superior as a local reporter, and his sterling qualities and genial manners won him the esteem and affection of his associates. The *Sunday Dispatch* thus concludes a notice of Mr. Souder's death: "He was very determined in his opinions, was independent in the face of opposition, and steadfast when his conscience told him he was right. Neither interest, entreaty, nor menace could change his determination, if that which he had resolved to do was, in his opinion, proper. And here it must be said that he was controlled in his actions by a desire in all cases to be just. His aims were high and his efforts honorable. Desiring to be fair, scorning deceit or double dealing, his judgment was generally correct, and his greatest indignation was that which he felt against the tyrant and the oppressor."

which appears weekly, and is regarded by chess-players as one of the standard authorities on the game. This chess column is one of the oldest in this country, having been established October 30, 1858. It was originally edited by Dr. Samuel Lewis and Mr. Wells, and for the past few years by Mr. G. C. Reichhelm. Friday's edition, which contains the chess column, is mailed to subscribers at $1.50 a year. Mr. Fetherston continues to conduct the business department, and his efficiency is manifested by the highly prosperous condition of the BULLETIN—now greater than at any former period of its existence.

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*THE PHILADELPHIA CITY ITEM:* A Family Paper for Town and Country. Folio; nine columns; size, 30×48 inches. Published weekly, at No. 125 south Third street, by FITZGERALD & CO. (THOMAS FITZGERALD and his sons, RITER, HARRINGTON, THOMAS H., GILBERT, and ROBERT). Price, $3.00 a year, five cents a copy. Type used: Long Primer, Minion, and Nonpareil. Printed on a drum-cylinder Hoe press.

FROM SEPTEMBER 10, 1870:

*THE EVENING CITY ITEM.* Daily evening newspaper. Folio; six columns; size 23×32 inches. Same publishers. Office, No. 28 south Seventh street. Price, two cents a copy. Type used: Minion and Nonpareil. Printed on a double-cylinder Taylor press.

THE first number of THE CITY ITEM was issued on Saturday, September 25, 1847, by a company consisting of THOMAS FITZGERALD, GEORGE G. FOSTER, JOHN F. CARTER, and ROBERT G. L. GOVETT. It was a seven-column paper, printed on a sheet 24½×38 inches, and was published at No. 45 south Third street. The object was to print a lively literary paper which should give enough attention to local matters to command a city circulation. The Introductory, written by Mr. Carter, says, rather confusedly:—

> If a house is burnt in this city, or a store robbed, or an omnibus upset, or a fiddler hissed, or an actor applauded, or a theatre frequented, or a lecturer followed, look for it in THE CITY ITEM. If a poor fellow goes in two with a railroad car on Market street, or a gentleman of aldermanic rotundity falls down in his own street door in a quiet, comfortable, respectable fit of apoplexy, look for it in THE CITY ITEM. If a fair maiden is lured from the pathway of peace to the pathway of vice by a fellow with a huge pair of moustaches, look for it in THE CITY ITEM. If an elopement takes place between one man's wife and another wife's husband, look for it in THE CITY ITEM. You may sometimes look for it if it *don't* take place. If a pistol is discharged at Louis Philippe by an assassin, look for it in THE CITY ITEM—particularly if the ball hits him.

The original partnership did not continue long; in fact, Mr. Carter withdrew in a couple of weeks after the paper was started, and Mr. Foster's interest was also purchased by the remaining partners shortly afterwards. Mr. Govett retained his interest until towards the close of the second year, when the entire establishment was purchased by Mr. Fitzgerald, but little progress having then been made in securing circulation and advertisements for the paper. Lacking capital, and without business training, Mr. Fitzgerald was surprised by the financial difficulties that stood in the way of the success of THE ITEM; but his buoyancy of spirit kept him from desponding, and he has labored, with faith in himself and in his profession, until, defying ill-boding prophecies, he has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles, and in establishing his journal on a substantial basis.

Various changes have been made in the title of THE ITEM, and different styles of heads have from time to time been adopted. In 1852, the title was FITZGERALD'S CITY ITEM, and the first material enlargement took place in April of that year by the addition of a column to each page and a corresponding increase in length—making a sheet 28½×42 inches. In 1855, the paper was increased to the present size; but in the war time of 1861 it was found necessary to reduce the size to eight columns. In 1865, the price was raised to $2.50 per annum in advance—$3.00 if not paid within six months; and this addition was made to the announcement—"*No advance upon old subscribers!*" A truly original method for securing new ones!

The present excellent heading (of which a reduced *fac-simile* is here given) was adopted in 1866, when the price was increased to $3.00 a year, or six cents a number. In May, 1869, the ITEM was again enlarged to nine columns, 30×48 inches. The publication office remained at No. 45 south Third street until 1850, when it was removed to No. 50 (now No. 114) south Third street, in the same building with the *Evening Bulletin*. About the same time, Col. Fitzgerald purchased a paper called the *Pennsylvania Volunteer*, and subsequently the *Fireside Visitor* and *The Bazaar*, uniting their subscription lists with that of THE ITEM, but profiting little by either purchase.

For many years THE CITY ITEM devoted special attention to theatrical affairs, and was widely quoted as authority on all matters relating to the stage and the movements of actors. Its reputation and character as a theatrical journal enabled it to do yeoman's service in securing the abolishment of the notorious "Third Tier," which formerly disgraced our theatres; and it was also influential in obtaining the banishment of drinking bars from the lobbies. The magnitude of these evils, and the extent of the service rendered the community by those who aided in their suppression, can only be appreciated by those who remember our theatres twenty years ago and compare them with those of to-day.

When the "National Game" of base-ball rose to importance, THE ITEM was the first paper fully to report the games and all news and gossip of the sport, the editor being for several years president of one of the most popular and successful clubs. But when the practice of paying the players was introduced, and the sport became a business, accompanied by gambling, THE ITEM was unsparing in its denunciations of the innovation and of the "hired men."

Music and the Fine Arts have always received full attention in the columns of THE CITY ITEM, and it was among the earliest and most strenuous advocates of the building of the Academy of Music. Matters of local interest have by no means been neglected, and among the important changes that have taken place in our city, which were advocated by THE ITEM, may be mentioned the introduction of passenger railways; the demolition of the old "market sheds," which stood in the centre of Market street; uniforming the police;

# The Philadelphia City Item.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

the establishment of the fire and police telegraph, and of public baths and a morgue. Early in its career it called attention to and ridiculed the monotony that characterized the construction of the dwellings of Philadelphia, which, with rare exceptions, were then of brick, and of a severely regular style. Twenty-five years ago, perhaps not fifty stores and dwellings were built of other material; while now the city is dotted all over with handsome buildings of white marble, brownstone, granite, Pictou stone, iron, &c. The great service, however, rendered by THE ITEM and its editor to our city, is to be found in the great improvement of our public school buildings. While a member of the Board of Controllers, Col. Fitzgerald called attention to our shortcomings in educational matters, as he had before frequently done in the columns of his paper. On his motion, the board visited other cities for the purpose of examining their school systems, and the result of this visit was the introduction of many valuable improvements in the management of our schools, and the erection of the present greatly improved school-houses in various parts of our city. He was also an enthusiastic advocate of the introduction of music into our public schools, offering the original motion for that purpose in July, 1860, and persistently supporting his object until it was accomplished.

Though the consideration of political questions is rather foreign to the character of the paper under consideration, it has in the main supported the Republican party; claiming to be "constantly aggressive in all that relates to the equality of Man before the Law, and ever striving to break down the barriers of Prejudice and Caste."

"The worst use you can make of a man is to hang him," is a text from which many sermons have been preached in the columns of THE ITEM, with an earnestness which manifested the sincerity of the editor's conviction of the soundness of that plausible proposition.

As his sons became of suitable age, Col. Fitzgerald gave them an interest in the paper on which they received their journalistic education, and they are now, in numbers and ability, fully competent to conduct all its editorial and business affairs—making THE CITY ITEM, in every sense, a Family Paper. Thus strengthened, the veteran editor, coinciding with the views of his younger associates, has decided to publish THE ITEM as a daily afternoon journal; a project which will be carried into effect on the 10th of September. The undertaking is a responsible one, but all concerned have had much experience in newspaper business, appreciate its difficulties, and are apt in discerning the salient points of success. They are popular with the "men who advertise," and receive hearty encouragement from the press, with which THE ITEM has ever been a favorite, having always had a good word for its compeers. Indeed, good-nature has been a characteristic of the paper, and, whenever possible, it has been chary in censure. Of its conductors may be truly said (as Goldsmith said of the French people)—

> They please, are pleased; they give, to get, esteem;
> Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.

P. S.—As we go to press, the first number of THE EVENING CITY ITEM appears, handsomely apparelled. Its well filled and admirably diversified news and editorial columns must be satisfying to the public, while the unusually large number of advertisements must give substantial gratification to the proprietors. The heading is the same in style as above given, with the substitution of the word "Evening" for "Philadelphia." The make-up of the paper is excellent; and we join the *Public Ledger* in saying that "THE EVENING CITY ITEM looks as if it 'has come to stay.'"

[CORRECTIONS.—In the article on the *Germantown Telegraph* we stated that Jedediah Howe, the type founder, was an Englishman. This was an error; he was a native of Connecticut. Mention was also made of Mr. George as one of the publishers of the *Philadelphia Gazette*. The name should have been printed, Wm. M. Gouge. Our statement that Russell Jarvis, the first editor of the *Ledger*, was a native of Massachusetts was based on an assertion in one of his own letters; but Mr. Louis Pelouze, of this city, who knew Mr. Jarvis in boyhood, is quite positive that he was a native of Claremont, N. H.]

## *NATIONAL TRAITS OF JOURNALISM.*

THE English journal betrays the bent of the English character to us in the gradualness and deliberation with which it approaches and deals with a political or social topic. It seeks to convince by calm logic, has a dislike, if not a contempt, for sensationalism, and makes a show at least of liberality towards its opponents. It seems to yield all it can be expected to, and draws cautiously near its climax, studious not to shoot beyond the limit of prevailing public opinion. How differently does the French journalist go to his task! The French character is essentially dramatic, sensational, loves sharp surprises, is more attracted by appeals to susceptibility and the emotions, than to the reason. Hence the dramatic way in which everything is put in the French newspapers; hence the fashion of short paragraphs, and brief rasping sentences of half-a-dozen words, which are honored by a line to themselves. Editorials and *faits divers*, fashionable news and correspondence—even the financial column, sometimes—are replete with striking expressions, with sudden antitheses, and with melodramatic expression.

The American press, perhaps with even greater fidelity than that of the older nations, reflects the national character and opinions, while lending an incalculable aid in their development. But, as the American character is a compound of the traits of many races, so there is a far greater variety in the tone and types of American newspapers than one finds in those of England or France. The phlegmatic, critical, and contemplative New Englander, inheritor of the Puritan's cool

judgment and shrewd penetration, needs for his daily reading a far different style from that which satisfies the warm-blooded and less severely trained Southron, with his cavalier breeding and instincts. The Western subjugator of wild nature, made rough and robust and almost uncouth by the very contagion of that nature, cares not for discussion on points of philosophy; he must have strong, robust, straightforward thrusts, editors of the muscular Christian type, physical and mental. Then, again, the driving, gold-seeking New Yorker, product indeed of the miscegenation of many races, but of races with all of whom gold is a dominant ambition, must have still another sort of paper. If he be a merchant and nothing more, he must have papers full of long columns of figures, papers which hesitate at no expense in order to procure the very latest news from the remotest ends of the earth, especially of news that affects the markets and the stocks; if he be merchant and lover of letters too, he must have, besides his paper of business, his journal of books and gossip —the one for his counting-room, the other for his uptown library; the one for morning study, the other for evening entertainment. These two facts, then, are noticeable in the American press—that there is a very great variety, and that yet one and all are unmistakably American in tone and management.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## *FRANKLIN MONUMENT.*

In an old graveyard on Tremont street, Boston, lie the remains of Franklin's parents. The spot is marked by an imposing granite obelisk, in which is set a tablet of bronze containing the following inscription, which is differently given by Mr. Bigelow in his *Autobiography of Franklin*:—

FRANKLIN.

JOSIAH FRANKLIN AND ABIAH HIS WIFE
LIE HERE INTERRED.

THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER IN WEDLOCK FIFTY-FIVE YEARS, AND WITHOUT AN ESTATE, OR ANY GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, BY CONSTANT LABOR AND HONEST INDUSTRY, MAINTAINED A LARGE FAMILY COMFORTABLY, AND BROUGHT UP THIRTEEN CHILDREN AND SEVEN GRANDCHILDREN RESPECTABLY. FROM THIS INSTANCE, READER, BE ENCOURAGED TO DILIGENCE IN THY CALLING, AND DISTRUST NOT PROVIDENCE. HE WAS A PIOUS AND PRUDENT MAN; SHE A DISCREET AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN.

THEIR YOUNGEST SON,
IN FILIAL REGARD TO THEIR MEMORY, PLACES THIS STONE.
J. F. BORN 1655,—DIED 1744, Æ. 89.
A. F. —— 1667,——1752, — 85.

THE ORIGINAL INSCRIPTION HAVING BEEN NEARLY OBLITERATED
A NUMBER OF CITIZENS
ERECTED THIS MONUMENT, AS A MARK OF RESPECT
FOR THE
ILLUSTRIOUS AUTHOR.
MDCCCXXVII.

## *NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.*

The London *Newspaper Press* contains the following classification of newspaper subscribers, which is somewhat vaguely credited to "an American paper:"—

First come the

Uprights.—These are men who take newspapers, pay for them, and read them. Observe the order in which these things are done: The pay comes first—the reading next. These men consider they get the worth of their money in the bargain. It seems as fair and just to them that the newspapers should be paid for as a barrel of sugar or a new coat. They never entertain any other opinion. When the year runs out, or a little before, they are on hand with the pay. There is no more difficulty with them in remembering this period, than Sunday or the first of January. If one of them wishes to stop his paper, he either calls or writes a letter by his postmaster, in due season, like a man. This class is dear to the heart of the editor. Their image is embalmed in his warm affections. May they live a thousand years, and see their sons' sons to the fourth generation.

The second class now in mind is the

Do Wells.—This class is nearly related to the other—so near, that it is hard to tell where one begins and the other ends. These men always pay in advance in the beginning, and intend to do so continually. But memory fails a little, or some mishap intervenes, and the time runs by—sometimes a little—sometimes for quite a period. But their recollection, though nodding occasionally, never gets sound asleep. It pronounces the word in due time—"The printer is not paid;" and forthwith their will to do well kindles into activity. Now comes the paying up—"Meant to do so before. Don't mean to let such things pass by." A publisher can live with such men. They have a warm place in his memory—only a little back of the Uprights. If such a man dies in arrears, his wife or son remembers that he may not have paid up for his newspaper, and forthwith institutes inquiries. They remember that part of the benefit was theirs, and, estate or no estate, see that the printer's bills are not among their father's unsettled accounts.

Next come the

Easy Doers.—These men believe in newspapers. They have fully settled it in their own minds that a newspaper is a good thing. They take them, too. Sometimes at the first they pay up for the first year—at any rate they mean to, pretty soon. If they have done so, they sit down with the comforting conviction that their newspaper is now settled for; and this idea having once got into their heads, refuses obstinately to be dislodged, but keeps its hold from year to year; a truth once—now an illusion, gray and rheumatic with years. The editor, marking the elongated and elongating space in the accounts current of their dollars, begins to ask if they are dead or have gone to California. Now he begins to poke bills at them. They suddenly start up to the reality that they are in arrears; and, like men, as they are at the bottom, pay up. They never dispute his bills—they know books tell better stories than moss-covered memories. If the publisher has faith enough, or a long purse, and can live like a hibernating bear, he may survive this class. But if he is mortal only, woe be to him.

The next class is that of the

Down Hillers.—Here we begin to slide over to the other side. The picture suddenly gets sombre. We shall dispatch the Down Hillers suddenly. One of these may take a paper because wife wants one, or the children are zealous to read it, or a neighbor persuades him. When it begins to come, he dismisses all thoughts about it further. If the editor sends a man directly to him at the end of two or three years, he may get some pay for his paper, but with growls and surly looks. He never pays any debt if he can get rid of it, and a newspaper least of all. Still, he hates lawsuits, and constables, and all that. A dun has the same effect on him that a bullet has on a hippopotamus—glancing from his hide, or sinking into the blubber harmless. He is always sliding down hill, and soon merges into another class, that of

The Nix Cum Rouse.—No matter how this man began his subscription, he never pays for it—not he. "He don't like that sort of paper. It don't give no news. He never did like it. He did n't want it in the first place, and told the post-

master so. He sent back one more than a year ago—besides, he never began to take it till a long time after it came, and he had n't had only two or three of them, at any rate, and those he had n't read." Wipe him off.

Here comes the

SCAPEGRACE.—It is enough to say of him that he never fails to have a newspaper—two or three of them. When he thinks they have come about long enough for the publisher to want pay, he sends back with "stop it." Or he takes up his quarters and leaves for parts unknown. He does not want to pay, and he don't mean to. Get it if you can.

Reader, in which of the above classes are you found?

## *FOX SONG OF JENA STUDENTS.*

IN his interesting work on *German Life and Manners as seen in Saxony*, Mayhew gives a graphic account of student life at Jena, with full particulars of the customs and rules of the societies, or clubs, formed by the students. The members of these clubs style themselves "Boys," while the fresh students—who are obliged to undergo six months' probation before they can obtain that title—are called "Foxes." Among the comical ceremonies attending the "raising" of a Fox to the dignity of a Boy, is one called "Fox-riding," which is thus performed: The oldest of the probationers, distinguished by the title of "Fox Major," appears, "got up like a Gallic huntsman in general," blowing a huge French hunting-horn. He is followed by his brother Foxes sitting astride chairs, facing the backs, and in this manner the whole body of them go cantering around the room, while the Boys blacken the faces of the riders with burnt cork as they go by. And this is the song they sing—rather freely translated:—

What comes yonder from the heights?
What comes yonder from the heights?
What comes yonder from the shocking-bad heights?
Ay! ay! shocking-bad heights!
What comes yonder from the heights?

'T is a post-boy in buckskin tights!
'T is a post-boy in buckskin tights!
'T is a post-boy in shocking-bad buckskin tights!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad tights!
A post-boy in buckskin tights!

Who brings he with that box?
Who brings he with that box?
Who brings he with that shocking-bad box?
Ay! ay! shocking-bad box!
Who brings he with that box?

He bringeth a real live Fox!
He bringeth a real live Fox!
He bringeth a shocking-bad real live Fox!
Ay! ay! a shocking-bad Fox!
He bringeth a real live Fox!

Your servant, great lords of the land!
Your servant, great lords of the land!
Your obedient servant to command!
Ay! ay! to command!
Your servant, great lords of the land!

What 's Mister Papa doing?
What 's Mister Papa doing?
What 's shocking-bad Mister Papa doing?
Ay! ay! shocking-bad Papa!
What 's Mister Papa doing?

Over Cicero he 's stewing!
Over Cicero he 's stewing!
Over shocking-bad Cicero he 's stewing!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad Cicero!
Over Cicero he 's stewing!

What 's Mamma dear a-watching?
What 's Mamma dear a-watching?
What 's shocking-bad Mamma dear a-watching?
Ay! ay! shocking-bad Mamma!
What 's Mamma dear a-watching?

She 's Papa's fleas a-catching!
She 's Papa's fleas a-catching!
She 's Papa's shocking-bad fleas a-catching!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad fleas!
She 's Papa's fleas a-catching!

And what 's the daughter l'arning?
And what 's the daughter l'arning?
What 's the shocking-bad daughter l'arning?
Ay! ay! shocking-bad daughter!
And what 's the daughter l'arning?

She 's father's stockings darning!
She 's father's stockings darning!
She 's father's shocking-bad stockings darning!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad stockings!
She 's father's stockings darning!

What 's the Rector occupied in?
What 's the Rector occupied in?
What 's the shocking-bad Rector occupied in?
Ay! ay! the shocking-bad Rector!
What 's the Rector occupied in?

His eldest son he 's hiding!
His eldest son he 's hiding!
He 's hiding his shocking-bad eldest son!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad son!
His eldest son he 's hiding!

P'rhaps the Fox tobacco smokes?
P'rhaps the Fox tobacco smokes?
P'rhaps the Fox shocking-bad 'bacco smokes?
Ay! ay! shocking-bad 'bacco!
P'rhaps the Fox tobacco smokes?

A little, you reverend blokes!
A little, you reverend blokes!
A little, you shocking-bad reverend blokes!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad blokes!
A little, you reverend blokes!

A pipe, then, let him fill!
A pipe, then, let him fill!
A shocking-bad pipe, then, let him fill!
Ay! ay! a shocking-bad pipe!
A pipe, then, let him fill! [*Fox smokes.*]

Oh, dear! I feel so ill!
Oh, dear! I feel so ill!
Oh, dear! I feel so shockingly ill!
Ay! ay! shockingly ill!
Oh, dear! I feel so ill!

Be sick, if you 're in pain!
Be sick, if you 're in pain!
Be shockingly sick, if you 're in pain!
Ay! ay! shockingly sick!
Be sick, if you 're in pain! [*Fox pretends to vomit.*]

And now I 'm well again!
And now I 'm well again!
Yes, now I 'm shockingly well again!
Ay! ay! shockingly well!
Yes, now I 'm well again!

Thus the Fox becomes a Boy!
Thus the Fox becomes a Boy!
Thus the Fox becomes a shocking-bad Boy!
Ay! ay! shocking-bad Boy!
Thus the Fox becomes a Boy!

### *MACKENZIE'S LIFE OF DICKENS.*

LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS. By R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, LL. D., literary editor of the "Philadelphia Press." With Personal Recollections and Anecdotes; Letters by Boz, never before published; and Uncollected Papers in Prose and Verse. With portrait and autograph. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 1870. 12mo. pp. 484. Price, $2.00.

ALL the commendation that we can bestow upon this work has been anticipated in the many justly complimentary notices which have appeared in various journals during the six weeks that it has been before the public; yet we cannot refrain from expressing our thanks to the author for the pleasure we have derived from his "task-work of authorship," executed, in a surprisingly short time, "with the temperature ranging from 90° to 96° in the shade." It is remarkable that such a "Life of Charles Dickens" should be written by a gentleman in the daily discharge of journalistic duties, and published within two months after the death of its subject; and perhaps no living writer could have accomplished this task except Dr. Mackenzie. His personal knowledge of Mr. Dickens and of his friends and associates; his wonderfully retentive memory, and his perfect command of the rare treasures of an invaluable library of reference; his facility of writing, early acquired and perfected by long experience;—these, conjoined with love for his work, have enabled him to give—under otherwise unfavorable circumstances—a full and satisfactory record of the career of a great author, together with much correlative information, valuable in itself and materially aiding the reader to a proper understanding of the theme of the volume.

Dr. Mackenzie's estimate of Dickens's works is high, but not higher than fair judgment will approve; he has a feeling appreciation of their beneficent influence on mankind, and warmly expresses his admiration for the personal character of their author. But he recognizes the duty of presenting the shades as well as the lights of that character. While many enthusiastic admirers of Dickens have humbly accepted the jeers and insults contained in *American Notes* as wholesome castigation of national follies, and blessed the hand that smote—they, of course, being out of reach—Dr. Mackenzie does not hesitate to speak of that work as being "Dickens's Waterloo." "It was not so much writing his book in a satirical and dissatisfied manner, but in writing it at all, which was Mr. Dickens's mistake. . . . . His remarks upon the legislature in Washington were coarse and even scurrilous. What would *he* have said had an eminent American man of letters, say Washington Irving, used language only half so disparaging of the British Lords and Commons?" The question is not pertinent. Washington Irving was an innate gentleman, and could not so have written—*for money*—of those from whom he had accepted the best they had to offer. On his last visit to this country, Mr. Dickens made a statement in reference to his *American Notes* which Dr. Mackenzie says "balanced the account." Accepting payment, let us not forget that the debt was due.

The volume before us concludes with "Charles Dickens's Will." It is saddening to know that a man of genius, whose heart seemed ever to go out in sympathy with suffering, misfortune, and weakness, could write these unseemly words in a solemn last will and testament: "I desire here simply to record the fact that my wife, since our separation by consent, has been in the receipt from me of an annual income of £600; while all the great charges of a numerous and expensive family have devolved upon myself." How pitiful! He lived generously, and died worth £90,000.

Like all his other works, Dr. Mackenzie's Life of Dickens is full of instruction. Aided by the insight he gives, the reader will return to Dickens's wondrous pictures of life with a clearer perception of their powerful coloring, and a keener interest in the characters he drew.

This work is having a large sale, and we trust that its author may be induced to give the public a volume or two of Personal Recollections, which could not fail to be highly interesting.

## *MISCELLANEA.*

### *Fast Presses in Pittsburgh.*

MESSRS. R. HOE & CO., of New York, have just completed a new rotary press for the Baltimore *Sun*, and beside it, in their machine shop, they are building a new four-cylinder rotary press for the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*, which holds the same position in Pittsburgh as the *Sun* does in Baltimore, and the *Ledger* in this city. Messrs. O'Neill & Rook have largely increased the circulation of the *Dispatch*, and now issue daily, weekly, and Sunday editions, requiring this increase in their press facilities.

Messrs. Pittock, Nevin & Co., of the Pittsburgh *Sunday Leader*, have lately introduced, and now have in successful operation, a new Bullock Printing Press, and will shortly commence issuing a daily evening edition.

### *Magnificent Peroration.*

AN Irish member of Parliament, speaking of a certain minister's well-known love of money, observed: "Let not the honorable member express a contempt for money; for if there is any one office that glitters in the eyes of the honorable member, it is that of purse-bearer; a pension to him is a compendium of all the cardinal virtues. All his statesmanship is comprehended in the art of taxing; and for good, better, and best, in the scale of human nature, he invariably reads pence, shillings, and pounds. I verily believe," exclaimed the orator, rising to the height of his conception, "that if the honorable gentleman were an undertaker, it would be the delight of his heart to see all mankind seized with a common mortality, that he might have the benefit of the general burial, and provide scarfs and hatbands for *the survivors.*"

### *Judicial Opinion on Poetry.*

ONE of the most extraordinary manifestations of a want of poetical taste that ever was exhibited by a gentleman of learning, and of great legal acquirement, was displayed by Mr. Recorder Riker, in the trial of Dr. Frost. The recorder, in his charge to the jury, observes, that "Any one who abridges human life, for a single instant, is, in the judgment of the law, guilty of at least manslaughter, as a moment may be of infinite service, in regard to the affairs of this life, but of how much more as regards a life to come. I am not often guilty of quoting poetry, but a very great man is my authority for what I am about to recite to you. There was a gentleman who was a skeptic as regards the immortality of the soul. He was upon one occasion riding out with a pious friend, when his horse threw him and killed him. His friend took out his pocketbook, and at once wrote therein this beautiful verse:—

> Between the stirrup and the ground,
> He mercy sought, and mercy found!

I question whether this couplet is equalled by anything in Homer, or *Joel Barlow!*"

### *Fine Writing.*

IN the first number of a weekly paper called *The Expositor*, published some years ago, occurred the following sentence, which is respectfully submitted for analysis: "Lethargic morbidness had stolen into the calm and azure depths of our unruffled soul, and we were gradually imbibing the 'sweet oblivious antidote,' utterly forgetful of every ambitious scheme and rating care, when in one of those semi-lucid intervals, of which the wakeful faculty of consciousness tries in vain to stir up the embers of application, the right pupil of our eye, after having contracted itself into every variety of contortion, in order to exclude the light of a dull lamp, which was burning dimly before us, rested itself placidly, and without effort, upon the features of one of the heavenliest cherubs that ever shot radiance with its joy-inspiring smiles into the dark council-chambers of the heart of man."

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| Foolscap | 18×23 inch. | $24 00 | 18×46 inch. | $33 75 |
| Medium | 22×28 | 27 00 | 22×55 | 37 50 |
| Super Royal | 26×31 | 31 50 | 26×62 | 45 00 |
| Imperial, No. 1 | 24×33 | 31 50 | 24×66 | 45 00 |
| do No. 2 | 25×33 | 33 00 | 25×72 | 52 50 |
| do No. 3 | 26×38 | 36 00 | 26×76 | 60 00 |
| do No. 4 | 27×40 | 39 00 | 27×80 | 67 50 |
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## CHASES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chases for Newspapers | ℔ lb. | $0 41 |
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| Iron Side and Foot Sticks | " | 47 |
| Wrought Iron Job Chases | " | 41 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4¾× 5¾ inches | $0 50 | 9¾×15¾ inches | $1 10 |
| 7 ×10 | 75 | 10¾×14½ | 1 25 |
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| 5¾×17¾ | 1 00 | 11¾×15¾ | 1 25 |
| 5¾×17¾ cross-bar | 1 50 | 12 ×15 | 1 25 |
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| 8¾×12½ | 1 00 | 15 ×20 cross-bar | 2 10 |
| 8½×12 | 1 00 | 15¼×20¼ | 1 75 |
| 8¾×13¾ | 1 00 | 13½×21 | 1 75 |
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*With two stocks.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 and 6 inches | $1 75 | 18 inches | $3 40 |
| 8 " 10 " | 2 40 | 20 " | 3 60 |
| 12 " 14 " | 2 60 | 22 " | 4 10 |
| 16 inches | 3 00 | 24 " | 4 10 |

## ROLLER APPARATUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medium | | $22 50 |
| Super Royal | | 25 00 |
| Imperial, Nos. 1 and 2 | | 28 00 |
| " 3 and 4 | | 32 50 |
| " 5 and 6 | | 35 00 |
| Brass Roller Moulds | ℔ inch | 40 |
| Iron " " from 30 to 50 inches | " | 50 |

## ROLLER COMPOSITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vallee's Roller Gum | ℔ lb. | $0 30 |
| Godfrey's Roller Compound | " | 30 |
| Composition Kettles | | 6 00 |

## ROLLER PROOF-PRESSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9×28 inches inside bearers, with frame | $45 00 |
| 16×28 " " " | 58 00 |
| 9×28 " " " without frame | 33 00 |
| 16×28 " " " " " | 45 00 |

## PAPER CUTTERS.

| IRON FRAME. | | WOOD FRAME. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 inches | $50 00 | 28 inches | $50 00 |
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| Dogwood or Hickory | | 06 |
| Quoins—Boxwood | ℔ 100 | 75 |
| Hickory | " | 40 |
| Furniture of all kinds | ℔ yard | 06 |
| Wood Rule | " | 15 |
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| do do double, parallel, or wave | | 09 |
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| Electrotype Lettered Slugs, (One, Two, &c.) | | 20 |
| Bodkins | | 18 |
| Spring Bodkins | 50 @ | 75 |
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| Brass Foot Slugs | | 15 |
| Metal " | | 05 |
| Ink Slices | | 90 |
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| " 25×35 ..... | 1,850 | " 34×52 Ex. heavy | 2,900 |
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| " 25 ×35 ..... | 1,850 | " 34×52 ..... | 2,600 |
| " 28½×41 ..... | 2,100 | " 34×52 Ex. heavy | 2,900 |
| " 32 ×43 Ex heavy | 2,500 | " 41×60 " | 3,500 |

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|---|---|---|---|
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| " " 2 | 22 ×32½ | 25½×37 | 305 |
| " " 3 | 23 ×35 | 26½×39½ | 320 |
| " " 4 | 24 ×37 | 27½×41½ | 335 |
| " " 5 | 25 ×39 | 28½×43½ | 350 |
| " " 6 | 26 ×41½ | 29½×46 | 365 |
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Appreciating the great success attending the sale of our ***RULED BILL-HEAD PAPERS,*** amounting to *several hundred reams per month*, and anxious to maintain their superiority OVER ALL COMPETITION, the undersigned has perfected arrangements whereby their quality will be yet further improved. Contracts have been made with L. L. BROWN & CO., proprietors of the celebrated **GREYLOCK MILLS,** to supply us with the papers hereafter to be used. Their well-known character as leading manufacturers and the unchallenged superiority of their papers are a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods we offer. These Bill-Heads are perfectly ruled, cut true and square, and put up in packages of ***500*** (*full count*) ready for use.

## PRICE LIST.

| SIZES OF RULED BILL-HEADS. | WHITE OR BLUE. | | | FANCY COLORS. | MONTHLY STATEMENTS *Are ruled, cut, and put up with the same care as Bill-heads—of following sizes:* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 lb. | 14 lb. | 16 lb. | 14 lb. | | | | | | |
| 2 to Sheet, Long or Broad Fold.. | $4.50 | $5.15 | $5.80 | $5.80 | 12 To Cap | 9 To Cap | 8 To Cap | 6 To Cap | 4 To Cap | 8 to Demy (½ Note) |
| 4 " " " " .. | 2.38 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 3.00 | | | | | | |
| 6 " " " " .. | 1.65 | 1.85 | 2.10 | 2.10 | | | | | | |
| 8 " Long Fold only..... | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.70 | 1.70 | $1.12 | $1.50 | $1.50 | $1.85 | $2.70 | $2.25 |

☞ The above prices are for single ***1000.*** On orders for ***10,000*** or over, assorted, ten per cent. discount will be allowed.

## BUSINESS LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,

***Ruled on half-sheets, with blank space at head for printing.—First quality papers.***

| SIZE AND WEIGHT. | 8 lb. Letter. | 10 lb. Letter. | 12 lb. Letter. | 4 lb. Note. | 5 lb. Note. | 6 lb. Note. | 8 lb. Packet Note. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Ream. . . | $2.75 | $3.25 | $3.75 | $1.38 | $1.63 | $1.88 | $2.60 |

We keep a full line of First-class Writing and Ledger Papers:—

IMPERIAL, SUPER-ROYAL, ROYAL, MEDIUM, DEMY, CROWN, DOUBLE FLAT-CAP, FLAT-CAP.

***As also DEMYS, FOLIOS, and FLAT-CAPS, for Blanks, Circulars, &c. &c.***

Envelopes, Printers' Cards and Blanks, Patent Tags and Direction Labels,

IN ANY QUANTITY.

☞ INVARIABLY AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ☜

Having three Patent Power Ruling Machines, besides several of the best Hand-Machines, in constant use, and giving special attention to this department of our business, our facilities for filling orders for

## Ruled Paper for Books or Blanks

are unsurpassed, and Printers are invited to give our establishment a trial.

Particular attention is given to the Ruling of Blanks and Books for Railroad and Canal Companies, Iron, Coal, and other Mining Companies; as well as to the Printing and Binding of the same, when the parties ordering have not the facilities for completing the entire job. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

## AS BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

We keep a large stock on hand, or make to order, at short notice and low prices, every description of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, MEMORANDUM AND PASS BOOKS, required by Merchants, Corporations, &c. &c.

☞ ***Inquiries and orders by mail will receive prompt attention.***

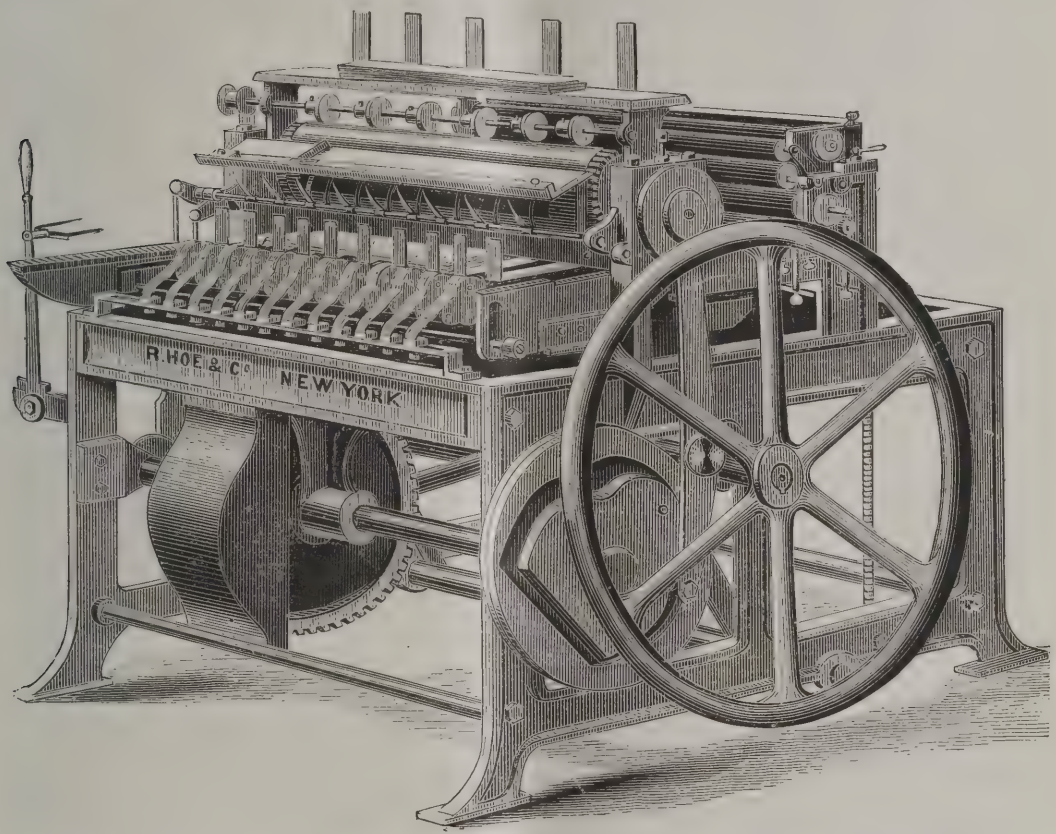
**THOMAS W. PRICE,**

Blank-Book Factory, Paper Warehouse, and Ruling Rooms,

**No. 506 Minor Street, Philadelphia.**

# PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREROOMS.

## Patent Railway Coupon Ticket Printing and Numbering Machine.




This Machine is a simple modification of the well-known Cylinder Press. The form and numbering wheels are put on a travelling bed, and receive their ink from the same rollers. The impression cylinder gears into the bed, turning forward and backward with it. Instead of fingers, it is furnished with cords, that run round in the spaces between the coupons. The feed-table delivers the paper under the cords, by which it is carried down, and the body of the ticket is printed; then the motion of the cylinder is reversed, the ticket changes its position, and is presented to the numbering wheels. In its course down and up, the ticket passes under the prickers, and is finally deposited in a receptacle, printed side upwards, under the eye of the attendant. A numbering plate is arranged for each different spacing of coupons, so that no time is lost in adjusting the wheels. Local tickets can be printed in strips, and afterwards cut up. The machine will print 27 inches of matter, and will run with ease 1500 sheets per hour.

**R. HOE & CO.,**

PRINTING PRESS, MACHINE, AND SAW MANUFACTURERS,

*Nos. 29 & 31 Gold Street, New York.*

THE LATEST AND ODDEST STYLE.

# Collins & M'Leester,

# TYPE FOUNDERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

## SPECIMEN OF ANGLO-GOTHIC TYPE.

PICA ANGLO-GOTHIC.
Price, $3.20

Foundry, No. 705 Jayne Street.

TWO-LINE SMALL PICA.
Price $4.50

## NICKEL-PLATED COMPOSING STICKS.

Every compositor has experienced inconvenience from the rusting of his composing stick, and especially when working on a newspaper, since it is not desirable to break the measure in order thoroughly to clean the stick. It is said that *NICKEL PLATING WILL NOT RUST.* We have therefore made arrangements to furnish Composing Sticks thus plated at the following prices:—

| | *Plain Screw.* | *Grover or Newbury Patent.* |
|---|---|---|
| Six-inch Composing Stick, | $2.00 | $2.50 |
| Eight-inch do. | 2.25 | 3.00 |
| Ten-inch do. | 2.75 | 3.45 |
| Twelve-inch do. | 3.25 | 3.90 |
| Fourteen-inch do. | 4.00 | 4.60 |
| Sixteen-inch do. | 4.50 | 5.15 |
| Eighteen-inch do. | 5.00 | 5.70 |

*For sale by* **COLLINS & M'LEESTER.**

# MORRIS'S

## Patent Adjustable Self-Locking Curvatures,

OR LINE FORMERS.

**MANUFACTURED OF BEST TEMPERED BRASS, AND ADAPTED FOR THE CONVENIENT FORMATION OF CURVED LINES.**

THE ADVANTAGES CLAIMED FOR THESE CURVATURES ARE:—

1. Two-thirds of the time is saved in completing a curved line. 2. No leads are required to be bent and inserted. 3. They do away with the tedious wedging in of spaces, bits of leads, wet paper, &c. 4. They are self-locking, from the fact that the lines of type are firmly held as one solid piece as soon as justified. 5. Being ADJUSTABLE, various sizes of type can be inserted within the same curve. 6. They do not require skilled workmen; with them, the ordinary workman can produce beautiful curved lines.

Put up in sets of EIGHTY PIECES, which represent all the curves suitable for Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, &c. Price, $15.00 per set.

*For sale by* **COLLINS & M'LEESTER,**
*No. 705 Jayne Street, Philadelphia.*

# THE PROOF-SHEET.

VOL. IV.—No. 21. NOVEMBER, 1870. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

ISSUED BY COLLINS & M'LEESTER, TYPE FOUNDERS, No. 705 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

## *ADDITIONAL PROOF-SHEET TABLE.*

FROM time to time we have prepared tables intended to simplify the calculations which printers are constantly required to make in conducting their perplexing business. As an addition to "The Proof-Sheet Tables," which have been so favorably received, we herewith present a series of careful calculations, which will enable the printer readily to ascertain the "Weight of Leads Required for any Work." These calculations apply to any *measure*, and are all *based on the use of six-to-Pica leads.*

Our first table is for solid matter which requires to be leaded:—

OF SOLID MATTER—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 ems | Pearl | require | 7½ | ozs. | leads. |
| 1000 " | Agate | " | 8½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Nonpareil | " | 9½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Minion | " | 11½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Brevier | " | 13 | " | " |
| 1000 " | Bourgeois | " | 13½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Long Primer | " | 15½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Small Pica | " | 16½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Pica | " | 19 | " | " |

*Example.*—It is estimated that the matter to be set will make 20,000 ems Small Pica solid. *Required*, the weight of leads necessary to lead this matter. 1000 ems of solid Small Pica require 16½ ounces of leads. 16½×20=330 ozs.=20 lbs. 10 ozs.

Our second table gives the weight of the leads contained in 1000 ems of leaded matter:—

OF LEADED MATTER—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 ems | Pearl | contain | 5½ | ozs. | leads. |
| 1000 " | Agate | " | 6 | " | " |
| 1000 " | Nonpareil | " | 7½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Minion | " | 9 | " | " |
| 1000 " | Brevier | " | 10½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Bourgeois | " | 11 | " | " |
| 1000 " | Long Primer | " | 12½ | " | " |
| 1000 " | Small Pica | " | 14 | " | " |
| 1000 " | Pica | " | 16½ | " | " |

*Example.*—A page of leaded Long Primer contains 2000 ems. *Required*, the weight of leads necessary to lead thirty-two pages. 1000 ems of leaded Long Primer contain 12½ ounces of leads. 12½×2=25 ozs. per page. 25×32=800 ozs.=50 lbs.

*Or*, a column of Nonpareil contains 8000 ems. *Required*, the weight of leads necessary to lead six columns. 1000 ems of leaded Nonpareil contain 7½ ounces of leads. 7½×8=60 ozs. per column. 60×6=360 ozs.=22 lbs. 8 ozs.

An allowance must of course be made for additional leads used for blanking out and in standing matter.

One pound of leads or slugs covers four square inches. Hence, when the space to be filled by leads or slugs is known, it is only necessary to divide the number of square inches by four, and the result will give the required weight in pounds.

## *THE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1870.*

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

"THE ABSTRACT, AND BRIEF CHRONICLES, OF THE TIME."

ARTICLE FIFTH.

*SUNDAY DISPATCH.* Weekly newspaper. Folio; nine columns; size, 31×48 inches. Published by EVERETT & HINCKEN (ROBERT EVERETT, ELIAS J. HINCKEN), at No. 152 south Third street, second story. Price, five cents per copy, or $2.60 per annum. Type used: Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate. Printed on a Hoe four-cylinder rotary press.

NEARLY forty years ago Alexander Turnbull undertook the publication of the *Sunday Gazette*, but it died after a brief struggle. Again, about 1836, Messrs. Putnam & Creamer issued three numbers of the *Sunday Sun;* and about 1843, John Lawlor started a Sunday newspaper of the same name, which was barely *started;* it did not go on; not more than two numbers were issued. Accordingly, the DISPATCH is the oldest representative of the Sunday press in Philadelphia, being the first ever permanently established here.

On the 14th of May, 1848, JOHN LAWLOR, ROBERT EVERETT, and ELIAS J. HINCKEN issued the first number of the SUNDAY DISPATCH. It was a folio sheet, 25×38 inches, with six wide columns to the page, and was sold at three cents a copy, or one dollar a year. The publication office and composing-room were in the second story of No. 83 (now No. 209) South Third street; and the paper was printed on the press of the *Daily News.* All the proprietors were practical printers, but neither of them was a native of Philadelphia. Mr. Hincken came to this city in November, 1847, being engaged as pressman on the *Daily News*, and Mr. Lawlor had "tarried" here for a short time in 1843. Mr. Everett never saw Philadelphia until he came, under agreement with his partners, to introduce a novelty in its journalism.

Notwithstanding his sorry failure with the *Sun*, Mr. Lawlor had constantly cherished the idea that Philadelphia afforded a fine field for a Sunday newspaper, and frequently solicited Mr. Everett to join him in an attempt to establish one here. They were then both journeymen in New York. Mr. Everett, holding an excellent situation, and never having been fifty miles from home, declined what seemed to him a very risky business. Mr. Lawlor then went to New Orleans, and remained there until 1848, when the sickness of his daughter called him home. He stopped in Philadelphia to see Mr. Hincken, who had been one of his most intimate associates in New York, and found that gentleman enthusiastic on the subject of a Sunday paper. A six months' residence here had satisfied Mr. Hincken that such an undertaking would prove successful, and he dilated, with all the warmth that strong conviction could give, on the many sources from which support

could be derived; talked of the large and growing population of Philadelphia, and succeeded in reviving the latent fire that Mr. Lawlor had nursed for years. They soon agreed that the project should be put in operation, if Mr. Everett would join them. In the latter part of April, 1848, the parties met by appointment in New York, when Mr. Hincken's glowing picture of the field open for them, coupled with Mr. Lawlor's earnest entreaties, satisfied Mr. Everett of the feasibility of the undertaking, and the firm of LAWLOR, EVERETT & HINCKEN was there formed—the partners taking precedence according to seniority. The members of the new firm had no influential friends, their capital was quite small, and it was certain that their project would meet with strong opposition in the Quaker City. But their faith was lively, their determination fixed, and their energy untiring. On the 30th of April, Messrs. Lawlor and Everett arrived in this city, where they joined Mr. Hincken, and exactly two weeks later the first number of the SUNDAY DISPATCH appeared—nearly all the mechanical labor having been performed by the proprietors. While making their arrangements, they were peculiarly fortunate in being introduced to THOMPSON WESTCOTT,* then a young lawyer, engaged as law reporter on the *Ledger*. They tendered him the editorship of the new Sunday paper, which he rather reluctantly accepted.

* Mr. Westcott is a native of Philadelphia, and when only twelve years of age entered the office of Mr. Charles M. Page, a conveyancer and real estate agent. A bright, intelligent boy, quick to learn, and remarkable for industry, he rose so rapidly in his employer's esteem, that when but seventeen years old Mr. Page made him a partner in the business. He subsequently studied law under Henry M. Phillips, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1841. Mr. Westcott's early literary efforts were of a humorous character. Under the *nom-de-plume* of "Joe Miller, Jr.," he wrote gratuitously for the *St. Louis Reveille*, *New York Mirror*, *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and various other periodicals. This was his literary apprenticeship. In 1846, he took up journalism as a profession by entering the office of the *Public Ledger* as law reporter, which position he continued to fill even after he was engaged as editor of the SUNDAY DISPATCH at its commencement. For several years he did all the editorial labor required on the new Sunday paper; but, when the experiment became an established success, other talent was engaged for various departments. In addition to discharging the onerous duties of his position most ably, Mr. Westcott furnished several of the series of articles on local subjects which have appeared in the DISPATCH, and his "History of Philadelphia," now appearing in its columns, is not alone remarkable as a vast store-house of carefully collated facts, but as an example of the labor it is possible for a man to perform when "his heart is in his work;" for this has been, as it were, the author's pastime. As a writer, Mr. Westcott is ready, perspicuous, and effective; he uses but little ornament, and is strong rather than brilliant. A thorough master of sarcastic invective, it fares ill with those whom he crosses. Plain in manners and retired in habits, he shuns rather than courts personal attentions. He is extremely popular in his profession, for he is above all petty jealousies, and ever ready to aid his fellows in their labors. Under the control of men so conspicuous for energy and ability as Messrs. Lawlor, Everett & Hincken, the SUNDAY DISPATCH must have succeeded; but its special local character could have been given by no other man than Thompson Westcott, who, from the beginning, has been in perfect accord with the publishers.

Sunday newspapers in Philadelphia had been so transitory as to leave no impression on the public mind, and the DISPATCH came as a new thing, which was regarded by many with abhorrence or suspicion, and by but few with open favor. The main point of objection is thus stated and controverted in the introductory "About Ourselves:"—

> We know that there are many well-meaning people who deem that our enterprise will interfere with the proper observance of the Christian Sabbath. We think we can demonstrate to them that their belief is erroneous. This paper is nominally published on Sunday, but the matter upon it is set up and printed on Saturday and Saturday night. . . . . Whilst the whole Christian community patronize, without hesitation, all our daily morning papers, they cannot, with any show of consistency, find fault with our enterprise. It is a well-known fact that the entire labor upon the former class of journals for the issue of Monday is performed on Sunday. While, therefore, the community patronize papers *really* printed on Sunday, but *nominally* published on Monday, there can be no good objection to the DISPATCH, which is *really* printed upon Saturday, but *nominally* published on Sunday.

No public furore attended the appearance of the DISPATCH. The first number contained only two advertisements, and the receipts from its sale amounted to just *twenty-eight cents*. In a few weeks, however, the publishers were made happy by obtaining a column advertisement for a year; the contract price being one hundred dollars. The present charge for the same advertisement would be one thousand and sixty dollars.

As had been anticipated, the appearance of a Sunday newspaper provoked earnest and influential opposition. The boys, by whom it was at first mainly sold, were frequently arrested and had their papers confiscated. On one occasion, when Mr. Everett appeared at the mayor's office to *go* bail for a boy who had been arrested for selling the paper, he was detained and required to *find* bail for himself for publishing it. His case, however, never came to trial. The DISPATCH defended its position with ability, but it was not until November, 1853, that the legal status of the sellers of Sunday newspapers was finally determined.*

At the end of its first year, the DISPATCH contained nine columns of advertisements and one of "Special Notices;" and the publishers, remembering the golden newspaper apothegm that "a line is a line," narrowed its measure, making seven columns instead of six, without increasing the size of the sheet.

In April, 1850, the publication office was removed to No. 83 (now No. 241) Dock street, and three months later the paper was enlarged to $28 \times 42$ inches, with eight columns to the page. At the same time, the proprietors purchased their first press—a Napier single-cylinder. These improvements warranted some editorial remarks, which appeared under the heading of

* A boy having been held for disorderly conduct in selling the DISPATCH on the streets, Judge Thompson decided that *selling* papers on Sunday was only an offence against the "Sunday laws" of the commonwealth, which forbid the following of any worldly occupation on that day; and that, therefore, the defendant was only liable to a fine of four dollars, if complaint was made against him subsequently on a week-day. Any person *crying* newspapers on Sunday (the judge decided) might be arrested for "disorderly conduct."

"Egotistical." After referring to the enlargement in the usual strain, the editor said:—

> We know that occasionally we tread upon the susceptibilities of many of our readers. ["Treading upon susceptibilities" is what Polonius might call "good."] We have ere this often run counter to their views. On special occasions we have been informed that our remarks on certain subjects offended "our best friends." We were, of course, pained at this; but we know that it is impossible to please all, and we entertain "our best friends" with the following distich which some quaint country editor addressed to *his* subscribers:—
>
> We do not belong to our patrons; our paper is wholly our own;
> Those who like it may take it; those who don't may leave it alone.

This distich *may* have been addressed by a quaint country editor to *his* subscribers, but it is very Dispatch-like in tone and sentiment.

Originally the DISPATCH had a plain heading, with an indifferent engraving of the Pennsylvania coat-of-arms between the words. At the beginning of the fourth volume, however, an engraved heading of the same design as the present was adopted. The execution of this was afterwards improved, and we present herewith a reduced *fac-simile* of the head as it now appears.*

Messrs. Lawlor, Everett & Hincken were so successful that, in February, 1853, they were able to procure a double-cylinder Hoe press, and in the same year they removed to the present office at the N. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets. On the 7th of May, 1854, the DISPATCH was enlarged to its present size, and about the same time the proprietors made strenuous efforts to increase its circulation through carriers rather than depend on the hap-hazard sales of newsboys, who could not meet their usual customers in stormy weather. In this they were successful, and the bulk of the edition is now taken by regular subscribers. In June, 1856, a four-cylinder rotary press was purchased, and is still in use.

The price of the DISPATCH remained at three cents until December 12, 1862, when it was raised to four cents. The great increase in the price of white paper, labor, &c., compelled a further advance to five cents in August, 1864.

On the 18th of April, 1869, the SUNDAY DISPATCH entered on its twenty-second volume, and on the same day died JOHN LAWLOR, one of its founders.† This was a severe blow to his surviving associates, who had been his friends from youth, and who say of him that "a more faithful and devoted partner could not have existed." The partnership of LAWLOR, EVERETT & HINCKEN was simply a friendly verbal compact to work together for a certain object, each sharing alike in the labor and in the profit. There never was a written

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

* The centre-piece represents the Arms of Philadelphia as designed when the city was chartered by the Legislature, March 2, 1789. "We have adopted it," says the DISPATCH, "because it is proper for a local paper, and serves to point out what, in the conduct of this journal, we wish to keep up as a distinctive feature." The scene upon the left represents the landing of William Penn at Dock Creek in 1682. On the right is an illustration of the Battle of the Kegs, which took place on the 8th of January, 1778, while the British had possession of Philadelphia. The British ships were moored in the river, facing the town, and David Bushnell, after several attempts to destroy them by ingenious torpedoes, contrived a number of kegs, which were charged with powder, and arranged with curious spring-locks, so as to explode upon coming in contact with any hard substance. These were attached to buoys and thrown into the river, at night, in the expectation that the tide would carry them against the sides of the vessels. But the current was not favorable, and they floated by the city the next day, the buoys looking so much like barrels of beef that a boat was sent out to pick them up. One of the kegs came in contact with the boat and exploded, killing several men. This occasioned the greatest consternation. The British troops and seamen were drawn out, and all that day cannonaded and peppered with small arms every floating object in the river. This event became known as the Battle of the Kegs through a popular humorous poem with that title, written by Francis Hopkinson.

† Mr. Lawlor was born at Montreal, in November, 1816, and entered a printing office at an unusually early age. When about nineteen years old, he came to the United States, and worked for some time in New York, and subsequently in the office of the New Orleans *Picayune*. He came to Philadelphia in 1848. The following summation of his character—admirable for its conciseness and truthfulness—is from the pen of Mr. Westcott, who was intimately associated with him for twenty-one years: "As a man, John Lawlor had his personal peculiarities. His opinions were decided and strong. He had a high appreciation of honor and honesty. He had a thorough detestation of fraud, injustice, deceit, corruption, and wrong. His character was marked by the strictest per-

agreement between them. Their long association was most harmonious, and, at his death, Mr. Lawlor manifested his implicit faith in his partners by appointing them executors of his will, by which he divided his estate between his wife and daughter. Messrs. Everett & Hincken purchased the interest of their deceased partner, and still continue the publication of the Dispatch.

Next to its bold and independent treatment of all subjects, the most marked feature of the Sunday Dispatch is its *local* character. It is essentially a Philadelphia newspaper—more specifically so than any other—and deals with past as well as with current events in the history of the city.* On examining the files, I have been amazed at the amount of curious and valuable local information that has been collected in its columns. This special character was stamped on the Dispatch at its birth. The first number contained the beginning of two series of articles, entitled respectively "Events in the History of the Quaker Colony," and "What our Great-grandfathers Did." These were followed by other series of articles on cognate subjects, which may be appropriately catalogued here, with the years of their publication:—

Services of our Volunteer Companies during the Last War with Great Britain. (1848.)

Philadelphia as it Is. (1848.)
Light, humorous sketches of The Charcoal Man, Rag Picker, Public Porter, &c., with illustrations.

Haunted Houses and Legends of Philadelphia. By James Rees. (1849.)

Sketches of Fire Apparatus, and the Philadelphia Fire Department. (1849.)

Philadelphia and the Philadelphians in 1850. A Faithful Panorama of Persons and Places in all their Phases. (1850–51.)
These articles were previously announced as intended to create "a rattling among the dry bones." "Business men, editors, and politicians will be dissected *con amore.*" They were confined, however, to sketches of the press of Philadelphia, which were more remarkable for piquant criticism than for fair discrimination, the writer showing great facility in "turning every man the wrong side out."

The Public Institutions of Philadelphia. (1852.)

Free Masonry in Philadelphia. (1853.)

Oddfellowship and Oddfellows in Philadelphia. (1854.)

Epidemics and Pestilential Diseases in Philadelphia. (1854.)
This series contains eighteen articles, carefully compiled. It concludes with a tabular statement of the mortality from malignant and epidemic diseases in this city, from 1699 to 1854. The table foots up twenty thousand. Estimating for several years not reported, gives a total mortality of twenty-two thousand from such diseases.

The Philadelphia Stage, from 1749 to 1821. By Charles Durang. (1854.) Second Series, From the opening of the Chestnut Street Theatre, December 2, 1822, to its demolition, April, 1855. (1856, 1857.) Concluded in a Third Series in 1860-63.

Travels of the Nubbins Committee through the High Places, the By-places, and the Low Places of Quakerdom. Compiled from the official records of Nero Nubbins, Esq., Mayor of Nubbinsburg, Territory of New Jersey. By Koffin Kribb, Esq. (1855–56.)

History of Chestnut Street. By Casper Souder, Jr. (1858–59.)
One of the most valuable and reliable contributions ever made to the local history of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Pulpit. (1858.)

Philadelphia in 1800.

Reminiscences of the Old Walnut Street Prison. (1859–60.)
Very interesting, and attractively written.

The Buckshot War. (1861.)
A history of the serio-comic events connected with the meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1836, and including the muster rolls of the Philadelphia companies engaged in the bloodless war.

Sketches of the Bench and the Bar. (1862.)

Our Army Hospitals. (1863.)
Twelve articles descriptive of the hospitals established in Philadelphia during the war of the rebellion.

A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland, now embraced in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of Philadelphia. From their Earliest Settlement by the Whites down to the Present Time. By Joseph C. Martindale, M. D. (1865.)

Record of Murders and Executions in Philadelphia from 1682 to 1866. (1866.)

A History of Philadelphia: from the time of the First Settlements on the Delaware to the Consolidation of the City and Districts in 1854. By Thompson Westcott. (Begun January 6, 1867, and still continued.)

In addition to the vast amount of local information contained in the above, many noteworthy series of articles on other subjects have appeared in the Dispatch, the more important of which are—

Political Portrait Gallery; Men of the State and of the Nation. (1851.)

Old Newspapers. (1852.)

Post-biblical History of the Jews; from the Close of the Old Testament till the Present Time. (1854–55.)
A valuable scholarly contribution by Dr. Morris J. Raphall, Rabbi of the Greene Street Synagogue, New York.

Sketches of Religious Sects. (1858.)

Remarkable Events in the Annals of the Jews. (1859–60.)

History of the Southern Rebellion. By Samuel M. Schmucker, LL. D. (1861.)
Several of these articles appeared, but "history was made" at that time faster than the author could write it up.

Behind the Scenes at the Stock Exchange. (1863.)
A series of articles from the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, giving a lively picture of the doings of the Bulls and Bears.

Valley Forge. A History of the Encampment of the American Army in the Winter of 1777-78. (1865.)

The Thugs of Christendom; an Analysis of Quackery, Regular and Irregular. By A. Con. Denser. (1868.)
These articles were followed by others, similar in character, by the same writer, which are still continued. They have attracted much attention.

A Hisdory uf Awl te Annymuls in te Worlt. By Fritz X. Schmidt. (1868.)
This writer had previously contributed a number of letters, and his productions were said to be very funny by those who could spare time enough to get at the gist of them.

sonal integrity. He never swerved from the line of justice between man and man. His word was as sacred as the most solemn oath. He sought from no one more than was his due. He withheld from no one what was due him. In regard to public affairs, he was a foe to every description of wrong-dealing, malfeasance, and corruption. His impulses were strong against those who were unfaithful in their services to the public. He scorned the unjust man, and held no intercourse with the dishonest. While in business matters he was always correct and ready to do as he would be done by, and exacted the same justice from others, he was, in private life, charitable and generous. His benefactions were unostentatious, but they were exceedingly liberal."

* In the matter of *news*, however, the Dispatch confines itself to news of the *day;* it does not present a rehash of what has appeared in the daily journals, but gives an account only of what has occurred on Saturday, except in "capital cases,"—which it never fails fully to enlarge upon, and quite frequently illustrates with views and with "accurate portraits" of the principal actors. In the case of Probst—the murderer of the Deering family—not less than fourteen hideous pictures were presented at different times, for the delectation of the lovers of the horrible.

In the column of the SUNDAY DISPATCH appropriated "To Readers and Anxious Inquirers," a vast number of questions (probably not less than thirty thousand), on a great variety of subjects, have been intelligently answered by the editor or his correspondents; and in many cases much trouble has been taken in order to be able to impart reliable information. This department of the paper was established with the first number, when a few questions and answers were given as illustrations of its object. It soon attracted public attention, and the care with which it was conducted inspired confidence, until it came to be quoted as authority. For some time, its bulk was eked out by odds and ends, which the editor could not conveniently place elsewhere; but for many years past it has been filled by *bona-fide* questions, answers, and communications.

The theatrical criticisms of the DISPATCH have been among the ablest in the city; and, though at times severe, they have generally been just. It has been prompt to recognize and has been generous in praise of true talent.

The letters from New York—aptly entitled "Gossip"—have been long continued, and have furnished much pleasant reading. The first was published in April, 1850, over the signature of "Kündschafter," but about a year later the writer adopted the better-known *nom-de-plume* of "Knickerbocker."

In January, 1869, a "Woman's Department" was introduced. It is edited by a woman, and is devoted to the discussion of all subjects bearing upon what is known as the "Woman Question." These are temperately treated; the object being to urge women to become less dependent and more self-reliant, to plead for the opening of new fields of employment for them at remunerative wages, and to demand proper legal protection for married women in their rights of property. The editor has no sympathy with the wild theorists who would elevate woman by abrogating marriage and breaking up the family relation.

In the early part of its career, the DISPATCH was more "spicy" than at present, and its articles were generally lighter. It took special pleasure in picking out, and commenting upon, odd advertisements or clumsily constructed sentences that appeared in the columns of other journals, and was "nothing, if not critical." Here is an example:—

ACCESSORIES BEFORE THE FACT.—"A splendid tea and coffee service, of silver, has been presented to the widow of the late Col. Dickinson, *who fell at Churubusco in compliance with a resolution passed at the last session of the South Carolina legislature.*" So says the *Evening Bulletin*, and we are shocked at the cool manner in which it shuffles off this most unconstitutional outrage. We are not certain whether it was Col. Dickinson or his widow who fell at Churubusco. The paragraph does not make it clear, by any means. But, in either case, we would like to know where the South Carolina legislature gets authority to pass a resolution that *any* citizen shall fall at Churubusco, or anywhere else. The whole thing is flatly unconstitutional, and is particularly remarkable, coming from those great sticklers for the Constitution, the South Carolinians. The legislature should be indicted for a misdemeanor.

A score of titles of articles, taken almost at random, will give an idea of the subjects treated of editorially, and indicate the manner in which they were handled:—

BRIBERY IN COUNCILS.
SHODDYITES, TREMBLE.
CHEATING POOR WOMEN.
THE MAYOR OF MANY VETOES.
GORGING AND GUZZLING.
CAMDEN AND AMBOY MONOPOLY.
A SHABBY COMMITTEE.
SHABBY APOLOGY OF THE SHABBY COMMITTEE.
TEMPERANCE "GAMMON."
ANOTHER GAS SPREE.
HUMBUG OF PUBLIC DINNERS.
A STUCK-UP CONCERN.
RAISING BABIES BY MACHINERY.
THE LAW OF DEADHEADISM.
POLITICAL MULES PROVIDED FOR.
FUN AMONG THE POLITICIANS.
THE BOARD OF BUZZARDS.
DRUGGISTS' "MISTAKES."
WILL SALTPETRE EXPLODE?
ONIONS AND MORALITY.

Every man in Philadelphia, too, must remember "*them* one hundred and ninety dollars!" which were the theme of a weekly squib for nearly three years, and have since been pressed into service whenever Mr. Charles Brown has appeared upon the political stage.

On the north side of Chestnut street, above Fifth, is a large iron building, on the front of which, between the second and third stories, the passer-by may notice this odd emblazonment—

But he may fail to see its significance, and never suspect that it can be in any way associated with the SUNDAY DISPATCH. Yet there *is* a connection between the sign and the paper. In 1857, the government decided to remove the post-office from the Exchange to the building of the Bank of Pennsylvania, on Second street, which was purchased for that purpose. But a strong opposition arose against the location; the work on the bank building was suspended, and the post-office was temporarily removed to Jayne's granite building, on Dock street. The *Public Ledger* was most prominent in this opposition, urging a more westerly and central location; while the DISPATCH just as strongly advocated the Second street site. It happened that at about this time, Mr. William M. Swain, one of the proprietors of the *Ledger*, was erecting the iron building on Chestnut street near Fifth, which, though not exactly built as a printing-office, was so arranged that it could readily be converted into one. The DISPATCH was prompt to seize upon this fact as affording a reason why the *Ledger* was so anxious to have the post-office located in the neighborhood of Fifth street—near what was to be its new office—and, during the controversy, almost every number contained more or less on the subject, until "Our New Office" became nearly as well known as "*them* one hundred and ninety dollars!" The *Ledger* made no direct reply; but in 1860, after the building

was completed and occupied, Mr. Swain—albeit not a facetious man—placed on it the sign above represented; meaning to indicate, it is supposed, that "Our New Office" was

All in my eye, and Betty Martin, O!

The joke told; and the DISPATCH, after a single shot at "The Open Eye," dropped the subject.

The very qualities that go to make the SUNDAY DISPATCH so valuable as a local journal, and its fondness for dwelling on past events, have operated to prevent its advocacy of material changes in the city. Hence, it opposed the removal of the market houses from the middle of Market street, which it denounced, not without reason, as a "scheme of the market house monopolists." Steam fire-engines received no favors at its hands, and the best term it could find for them was "Skwirts." But perhaps it was most bitter in opposition to the introduction of passenger railways, and especially to any increase in their number. We may not regard this opposition, though strained to an extreme, as unproductive of good results. It doubtless exerted an influence in having the rights of the community at least slightly guarded in the charters of the companies; but the prediction of the DISPATCH that the corporations would become strong enough to disregard their obligations with impunity has been signally verified. As lately as 1863, it strongly urged the city to take possession of the city railways, and lease them to the highest bidders.

The location of the public buildings on Penn Squares was advocated by the DISPATCH many years ago, and the defeat on two occasions of measures to locate them on Independence Square was effected mainly by means of the arguments presented in its columns; and it may fairly claim the final decision of the people in favor of Penn Squares as a triumph in which it has a large share. It was also the earliest advocate of that great convenience, Sunday cars.

It would be a lengthy task to refer to all the public measures that the SUNDAY DISPATCH has advocated, and still less within the limit of this article to dwell on those it has opposed. It has, in truth, generally shown to most advantage in opposition. But a conspicuous exception to this remark is to be found in its able and earnest support of the national government during the war of the rebellion. It is one of the few newspapers of which it can be truly said that it shows no party bias. It attacks corruption on either side, and is trenchant in its strictures on malfeasance in public office, of whatever character or by whomsoever committed.

## *ADVICE TO JOKERS.*

ALWAYS let your jokes be well-timed. Any time will do for a good joke, but no time will do for a bad one. Any place will fit, provided the joke itself be fitting, but it never fits if a joke be out of its place. No man can order a joke as he would his coat, at Stultz's, or his boots at Hoby's. Jokes are not only often out of order, but we have known jokers ordered out; in short, any man who attempts to joke out of order, should either be provided with a strait waistcoat, or be kicked out of society. In concocting jokes, as in making puddings, each person employs similar materials; but the quality of the dish is entirely dependent on the skill of the artiste. As gold becomes refined by passing through the ordeal of fire, so truth is the purer for being tested by the furnace of fun; for jokes are to facts what melting pots are to metal. The utterer of a good joke is a useful member of society, but the maker of a bad one is a more despicable character than the veriest coiner by profession.

A joke from a gentleman is an act of charity; an uncharitable joke is an ungentlemanly act. The retort courteous is the touchstone of good feeling; the reply churlish the proof of cold-headed stupidity.—*Hand-Book of Joking.*

## *SINGULAR CHINESE CUSTOM.*

IN no other country than China, perhaps, could men be heard exchanging compliments on the subject of a coffin. People are mostly shy of mentioning the lugubrious object destined to contain the mortal remains of a relation or friend, and when death does enter the house, the coffin is got in in secrecy and silence, in order to spare the feelings of the mourning family. But it is quite otherwise in China. There a coffin is simply an article of the first necessity to the dead, and of luxury and fancy to the living. In the great towns you see them displayed in the shops with all sorts of tasteful decorations, painted and varnished and polished and trimmed up to attract the eyes of passengers, and give them the fancy to buy themselves one. People in easy circumstances, who have money to spare for their pleasures, scarcely ever fail to provide themselves beforehand with a coffin to their own taste, and which they consider becoming; and, until the moment arrives for lying down in it, it is kept in the house—not as an article of immediate necessity, but as one that cannot fail to be consoling and pleasant to the eye in a nicely furnished apartment.

For well brought-up children, it is a favorite method of expressing the fervor of their filial piety towards the authors of their being; a sweet and tender consolation for the heart of a son, to be able to purchase a beautiful coffin for an aged father or mother, and come in state to present the gift at the moment when they least expect such an agreeable surprise. If one is not sufficiently favored by fortune to be able to afford the purchase of a coffin in advance, care is always taken that before "saluting the world," as the Chinese say, a sick person shall at least have the satisfaction of casting a glance at his last abode; and, if he is surrounded by at all affectionate relations, they never fail to buy him a coffin, and place it by the side of his bed.

In the country this is not always so easy; for coffins are not kept quite ready, and, besides, peasants have not such luxurious habits as townspeople. The only way, then, is to send for the carpenter of the place, who takes the measure of the sick person, not forgetting to observe to him that it must be made a little longer than would seem necessary, because one always stretches out a little when one's dead. A bargain is

then made concerning the length and the breadth, and especially the cost; wood is bought and the workmen set about their task in the yard, close to the chamber of the dying person, who is entertained with the music of the saw and the other tools, while death is at work within him, preparing him to occupy the snug abode when it is ready.—Huc's *Journey through the Chinese Empire.*

### *THE WELL OF ST. KEYNE.*

BY ROBERT SOUTHEY.

A well there is in the west country,
And a clearer one never was seen;
There is not a wife in the west country
But has heard of the well of St. Keyne.

An oak and elm-tree stand beside,
And behind does an ash-tree grow;
And a willow from the bank above
Droops to the water below.

A traveller came to the well of St. Keyne;
Joyfully he drew nigh,
For from cock-crow he had been travelling,
And there was not a cloud in the sky.

He drank of the water so cool and clear,
For thirsty and hot was he;
And he sat down upon the bank
Under the willow-tree.

There came a man from the neighboring town,
At the well to fill his pail;
On the well-side he rested it,
And he bade the stranger hail.

"Now, art thou a bachelor, stranger?" quoth he;
"For an if thou hast a wife,
The happiest draught thou hast drank this day
That ever thou didst in thy life.

"Or, has thy good woman, if one thou hast,
Ever here in Cornwall been?
For an if she have, I'll venture my life
She has drank of the well of St. Keyne."

"I have left a good woman who never was here,"
The stranger he made reply;
"But that my draught should be the better for that,
I pray you answer me why."

"St. Keyne," quoth the Cornish man, "many a time
Drank of this crystal well;
And before the angel summoned her,
She laid on the water a spell.

"If the husband of this gifted well
Shall drink before his wife,
A happy man henceforth is he,
For he shall be master for life.

"But if the wife should drink of it first,
God help the husband then!"
The stranger stooped to the well of St. Keyne,
And drank of the water again.

"*You* drank of the well I warrant betimes?"
He to the Cornish man said;
But the Cornish man smiled as the stranger spoke,
And sheepishly shook his head.

"I hastened as soon as the wedding was done,
And left my wife in the porch;
But i' faith she had been wiser than I,
For *she* took a bottle to church!"

### *ANECDOTES OF THE ARKANSAS BAR.*

A limb of the law, who has been a circuit judge and senator, once defended a client for assault and battery before two justices, and opened his case in this lofty and poetical style:—

"May it please your honors! I appears before you this day, an humble advocate of the people's rights, to redress the people's wrongs. Justice, may it please your honors, justice is all we ask; and justice is due, from the tallest and highest archangel that sits upon the thrones of heaven, to the meanest and most insignificant demon that broils upon the coals of hell. If my client, may it please your honors, has been guilty of any offence at all, unknown to the catalogue of the law, he has been guilty of the littlest and most insignificant offence which has ever been committed from the time when the 'morning stars sung together with joy, shout heavenly muse!'"

Another eminent member of the bar, who has made a fortune by his practice, once, in a murder case, in which I was engaged with him, the prisoner having committed the act while intoxicated, said to the jury in the course of his speech: "Gentlemen of the jury, it is a principle congenial with the creation of the world, and handed down from posterity, that drunkenness always goes in commiseration with damages."

At another time he told a jury, that a person indicted for assault and battery "beat and bruised the boy, and amalgamented his head." And finally, in an action for slander, brought by a female client against one Thomas Williams, who had uttered some injurious imputations against her virgin purity, he thus broke forth: "Who is this Tom Williams, gentlemen of the jury, that comes riding out of the Cherokee nation, on the subarbs of posterity? He knocked at my client's door at the dead hour of the night, and she refused to get up and let him in. Was n't that a proof of her virginity?"—Albert Pike.

### *OUR NEIGHBORS.*

A large proportion of the newspapers of Philadelphia are now located in the immediate neighborhood of our Foundry, which was several squares from either of them when it was established in 1853. We have the *Morning Post* and the *Evening Star* at one corner of Seventh and Jayne streets, and the *Evening City Item* at another corner. Nearly opposite, the *Evening Herald* has lately taken up its abode, and just above *The Age* occupies its fine building. Then *The Press* is at Seventh and Chestnut streets, and the *Sunday Transcript* at the opposite corner. Within a couple of hundred yards, the *Philadelphia Democrat* and the *Evening Bulletin* are located on Chestnut street, and the *Public Ledger* and *The Day* at the corners of Sixth and Chestnut streets. It is understood that arrangements are being made for further removals to this growing newspaper centre. Editors and publishers who visit Philadelphia will naturally be attracted to these newspaper offices, and will find it convenient to visit our Type Foundry, which is located at No. 705 Jayne street, in their immediate neighborhood.

## MISCELLANEA.

### *Is Your Hair Dry?*

AT a delegate election held in Woodbury, N. J., prior to the last election, the colored citizens, having a majority in one of the divisions, elected one of their own race as a representative to the Republican convention. He was a preacher familiarly known as "Daddy Grimes." This action was unexpected, and not very palatable to his white conferrees. After the nominations had been made, one of the delegates rather jeeringly called on Daddy Grimes for a speech. The old man rose, seriously and with perfect decorum, and said: "Thar was a bad man I knowed who would swar, an' cheat, an' lie, an' steal, an' get drunk; an' he warn't good fur nothin' no how. But the grace of the Lord come to him, an' changed his heart; an' he was converted from his evil ways, an' got baptized in the river. Jest as he come out of the water, he begin to sing and shout, Hallelujah! Hallelujah! Glory to God! All my sins is washed away! An' he kept on shoutin' till one of de sisters standin' by laid her hand on his head, an' she said: 'Why, brother, *your har aint dry yet!*' Now, gen'lmen, I feel jest as that poor redeemed sinner felt; and, bless de Lord, I could now rejoice an' I could speak. But I know, sar, *my* har's not dry yet."

Then the old man sat down. He had made a speech, and preached a sermon of wide application.

### *Didn't Want to be Left.*

MANY years ago an American ship sailed from a port in Ireland with a large number of emigrant passengers. After the emigrants were all on board, a head-wind prevented the ship from leaving port, steam-tugs being then unknown. But at length the wind changed, the sails were dropped, and the anchor tripped. The ship was scarcely under way when a young Irishman, looking up through the hatchway, saw that she was in motion. He rushed on deck in great consternation. Being in the way of the sailors engaged in working the ship, the mate called to him; but "Och! Och! Och!" was all that Pat could say as he rushed frantically from side to side of the ship.

"Get out of the way," again roared the mate.

"Och! Och! Och!" was the only answer.

"Why, what is the matter with you, Pat?"

"Oh! Troth, but I was afraid ye wad go off and lave me while I was down there in the cellar."

### *"Please to put this in the Paper."*

THE following communication was sent to an English provincial paper: "Sir, please to put this In the Pappers to let the Publick no that a boy named C. C. well none in the fish market By all the keeleam for the bad beaver to his mother for blackin' her eyes 3 times since christmas day and turenin her out of doors the boys age 17 years the Mothers age 504 years."

### *Complimentary!*

AN editor down east thus speaks of a contemporary: "He is too lazy to earn a meal and too mean to enjoy one. He was never generous but once, and that was when he gave the itch to his apprentice. So much for his goodness of heart. Of his industry, the public may the better judge when we state that the only day he ever worked was the day he mistook castor oil for honey."

### *Humorous Writers.*

IT is a theory of mine, that those gifted with truly humorous genius are more useful as moralists, philosophers, and teachers than whole legions of the gravest preachers. They speak more effectually to the general ear and heart, even though they who hear are not aware of the fact that they are imbibing wisdom.—JOSEPH C. NEAL.

### *A Hint for Tradesmen.*

THE *Niagara Mail* says that advertising goods "is jest like *snorin'* or takin' a crying baby to church. If you sleep in church and don't snore, how's folks on the back seats or in gallery to know you are there? and in regard to the baby, folks would never know you could raise one, if, when nurse takes him to church, he did n't begin to let off steam. But when he yells out good and strong, everybody, parson and all, feel mighty good; they look at him and say to themselves, 'Fine baby that, by hokey! a regular young rhinosser-cow, by gum!' The more he bellers the more the people know it, and the more they know it, *the more they think about it!*"

### *More than Providential.*

A SERVING woman, who was sent to bring water for some domestic purposes, returned completely drenched, after what was considered rather an unreasonable length of time. Her mistress demanded what had kept her so long. "Kept me so long!" said the dripping absentee, with a look of surprise; "deed, ye may be glad to see me again; the burn was runnin' frae bank to brae. I missed a fit and fell in, and if it hadna been for Providence and another woman, I'd ha'e been drowned."

### *Acknowledgments.*

WE are indebted to Mr. F. Gutekunst, No. 712 Arch street, Philadelphia, for a remarkably fine photograph of the Capitol Buildings at Washington. In clearness of outline and finish in execution, it surpasses any specimen of the photographic art that we have ever examined. The high reputation that Mr. Gutekunst has gained for skill as a photographer will be increased by this admirable production.

Messrs. L. Graham & Co., of New Orleans, send us a beautiful square quarto volume, containing "Specimens of Type and Job Printing" from their office. The specimens show that they have a large assortment of plain and fancy letter, judiciously selected, and the samples of job work displayed in the volume give evidence of rare taste and skill in the use of their material. The press-work is unexceptionable. Several years ago we had the good fortune to enjoy Mr. Graham's hospitality in the Crescent City, and rejoice to receive this assurance of his prosperity.

*The American Exchange and Review* retains its position as a first-class magazine of general literature; while at the same time fully treating of its specialties—Finance, Trade, Insurance, Manufactures, Mining, &c. Published by Fowler & Moon, N. W. corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

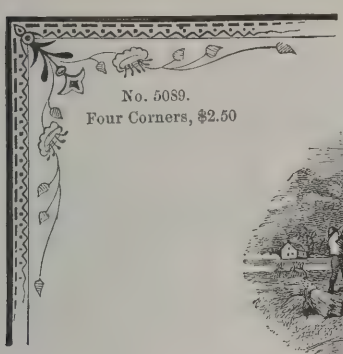
*The Little Corporal* is published by Sewell & Miller, Chicago. This popular juvenile magazine has been greatly enlarged and improved, giving evidence of the success that has attended its publication.

*The Bible True; or, the Cosmogony of Moses compared with the Facts of Science.* By Elijah M. Fly, of Gonzales, Texas. This work is original, and boldly written. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

*Protection to Native Industry.* By Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., author of "Ten Chapters on Social Reform." This is an able defence of the policy of protective tariffs viewed from an English stand-point. Received from Henry Carey Baird, Industrial publisher, No. 406 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price $1.50; sent free of postage.

The *Typographic Advertiser* for October presents a most attractive appearance, and contains an unusual number of beautiful specimens. The editorial items display much spirit. Received from the publishers, MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia.

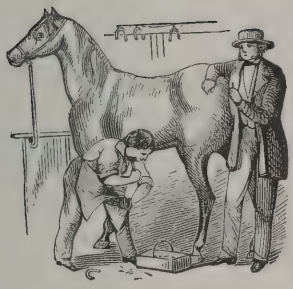
We are frequently favored by friends in various parts of the country with specimens of fine and ornamental printing, for which we can now only return general thanks. In the January number of THE PROOF-SHEET we shall endeavor to make special mention of the specimens we may receive during the month of December.



No. 5089.
Four Corners, $2.50

No. 5089.
Four Corners, $2.50

No. 5090. $1.75



No. 5091. 90 cts.

No. 5092. $1.75

No. 5093. 50 cts.

No. 5094. 50 cts.

No. 5095. $2.00

No. 5096. Four Corners, $3.00

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FOUR-LINE PICA EUREKA TEXT. 4 A, 6 a—$9.90

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Rosewood and Mahogany Piano Fortes

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TABLE OF THE QUANTITY OF PAPER REQUIRED FOR ANY BOOK.—Arranged for all Forms, from 8vo. to 36mo. Calculated for one thousand copies.

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These presses are made with iron bed and heavy iron impression roll, with flanges on the bed to keep the roll in its place. We furnish them with or without frames. The frames are varnished hard-wood bodies, with neat and substantial iron legs.

| | |
|---|---|
| 9 × 28 inches, inside bearers, with frame | $45.00 |
| 16 × 28 " " " " " | 58.00 |
| 9 × 28 " " " without frame | 33.00 |
| 16 × 28 " " " " " | 45.00 |

## NONPAREIL CARD AND JOB PRESSES.

These Presses are extensively used in the Western States, and are highly recommended. They are strongly built, and will print matter the full size of platen. They are very compact, the largest occupying a space of but four feet square. They are made of four sizes, Nos. 1 and 2 being supplied with an admirable sectional distribution which enables the operator to print two or more colors at one impression. One of these presses can be seen in operation at the Ledger Job Office of this city.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | 6 × 12 inches inside of chase | $260 |
| " 2. | 9 × 16 " " " | 450 |
| " 3. | 15½ × 18½ " " " | 550 |
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Boxing, $6 to $12. Steam-fixtures extra.

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| To cut 28 inches | $50.00 | To cut 28 inches | $50.00 |
| " 30 " | 60.00 | " 30 " | 55.00 |
| " 33 " | 70.00 | " 33 " | 60.00 |
| " 36 " | 80.00 | " 36 " | 70.00 |

We have also for sale NEWBURY'S IMPROVED IRON FRAME PAPER CUTTER, which is similar in construction to the above. Cuts 28 inches. Price, $50.

Also, the FRANKLIN PAPER CUTTER, in which the head moves backwards or forwards, parallel with the Cutting Board. Iron frame; cuts 30 inches. Price, $70.

## TRIANGULAR TYPE-GAUGE.

This is a great improvement on any Gauge heretofore made, being, in fact, the first successful attempt to produce this useful article in a truly convenient shape. The sides of the triangle are grooved, so that it is easily handled, and six sides are thus presented. We make two Gauges. The one designed for Newspaper work measures all sizes from Agate to Long Primer, inclusive; while that designed for Book work measures all sizes from Nonpareil to Small Pica—the Nonpareil side can also be used to measure Pica. Price, $1.50. By mail, $1.60.

Manufactured only by COLLINS & M'LEESTER,
TYPE FOUNDERS,
No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

## COMBINATION LEADS AND SLUGS.

These are cut six different lengths, which are selected so that any length up to fifty ems can be formed without using more than three pieces at one time; in the majority of cases, indeed, only two pieces are required. We put them up in fonts of twenty-five pounds, keeping three sizes on hand, viz: Six to Pica Leads, Nonpareil Slugs, and Pica Slugs. Other sizes are cut to order. A clearly printed Table, showing at a glance the various combinations of the pieces, accompanies each font. Price: Combination Leads, 45 cents per pound; Slugs, 40 cents per pound.

For sale by COLLINS & M'LEESTER,
TYPE FOUNDERS,
No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

## GORDON'S FRANKLIN PRESSES.

These presses are so widely and favorably known that a description or illustration is unnecessary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Half Medium, 13 × 19 inside chase | $550 |
| do. with Fountain | 575 |
| Quarto Medium, 10 × 15 inside chase | 425 |
| Card and Billhead, 7 × 11 " " | 250 |

Steam-fixtures, $15. Boxing, $10, $7, and $6.

## CARD CUTTERS.

The frame is of hard wood, well seasoned, with a sliding gauge and adjustable back-piece; the shears are accurately fitted, and the whole machine simply and substantially made. Sizes and prices as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| With 6-inch Shears, | $13.50 | With 10-inch Shears, | $20.00 |
| " 7-inch " | 15.00 | " 12-inch " | 22.50 |
| " 8-inch " | 16.00 | " 14-inch " | 27.00 |

## YOUNG'S PRINTER'S GUIDE.

This Guide or Copy-holder is an entire new article, which supplies a want long felt by printers. It is simple in construction, and the position of the copy can be changed with the alacrity of picking up a type. Many printers who never previously used a guide, pronounce it a great desideratum.

The inventor gives several reasons why this Guide is preferable to all others:—

1. It keeps the copy clean, which is very essential. 2. Being self-fastening, it can be attached or detached in an instant. 3. It will save more than one-half the time in tending, which is decidedly a great advantage. 4. For a person near-sighted or for fine print, it will be found very convenient, as the Guide can be placed as near the eye as one pleases. 5. It is ornamental as well as useful, and does not take up any room, as the copy is held free from the case. 6. The construction of the device is such that the type can be reached in every box without removing the copy. 7. The copy, after being placed in the holder, need not be touched by the hand until it has passed through, as it is propelled by a roller. 8. It cannot get out of order; being made of metal it will last for years, and is not easily broken. 9. It can be moved from the Roman to the Italic case without disturbing the copy, which is a great convenience. Price, $1.00. By mail, $1.60.

For sale by COLLINS & M'LEESTER.

## SELF-LOCKING CURVATURES.

Morris's Patent Adjustable Self-Locking Curvatures, or Line-Formers, are manufactured of the best tempered brass, and are adapted for the convenient formation of curved lines. The advantages claimed for these curvatures are:—

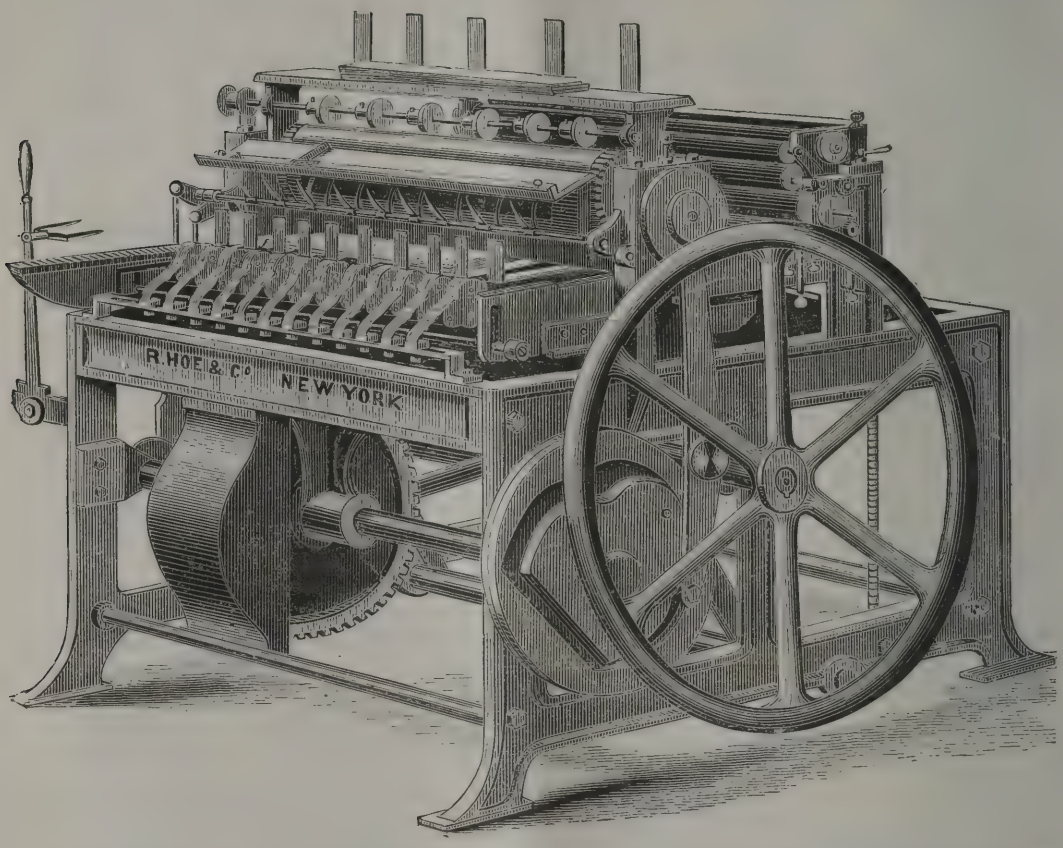
1. Two-thirds of the time is saved in completing a curved line. 2. No leads are required to be bent and inserted. 3. They do away with the tedious wedging in of spaces, bits of leads, wet paper, &c. 4. They are self-locking, from the fact that the lines of type are firmly held as one solid piece as soon as justified. 5. Being ADJUSTABLE, various sizes of type can be inserted within the same curve. 6. They do not require skilled workmen; with them the ordinary workman can produce beautiful curved lines.

Put up in sets of EIGHTY PIECES, which represent all the curves suitable for Letter-Heads, Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, &c. Price, $15.00 per set.

For sale by COLLINS & M'LEESTER,
TYPE FOUNDERS,
No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

# PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREROOMS.

## Patent Railway Coupon Ticket Printing and Numbering Machine.




This Machine is a simple modification of the well-known Cylinder Press. The form and numbering wheels are put on a travelling bed, and receive their ink from the same rollers. The impression cylinder gears into the bed, turning forward and backward with it. Instead of fingers, it is furnished with cords, that run round in the spaces between the coupons. The feed-table delivers the paper under the cords, by which it is carried down, and the body of the ticket is printed; then the motion of the cylinder is reversed, the ticket changes its position, and is presented to the numbering wheels. In its course down and up, the ticket passes under the prickers, and is finally deposited in a receptacle, printed side upwards, under the eye of the attendant. A numbering plate is arranged for each different spacing of coupons, so that no time is lost in adjusting the wheels. Local tickets can be printed in strips, and afterwards cut up. The machine will print 27 inches of matter, and will run with ease 1500 sheets per hour.

**R. HOE & CO.,**

PRINTING PRESS, MACHINE, AND SAW MANUFACTURERS,

*Nos. 29 & 31 Gold Street, New York.*

# PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

Appreciating the great success attending the sale of our ***RULED BILL-HEAD PAPERS,*** amounting to *several hundred reams per month*, and anxious to maintain their superiority OVER ALL COMPETITION, the undersigned has perfected arrangements whereby their quality will be yet further improved. Contracts have been made with L. L. BROWN & CO., proprietors of the celebrated **GREYLOCK MILLS**, to supply us with the papers hereafter to be used. Their well-known character as leading manufacturers and the unchallenged superiority of their papers are a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the goods we offer. These Bill-Heads are perfectly ruled, cut true and square, and put up in packages of *500* (*full count*) ready for use.

## PRICE LIST.

| SIZES OF RULED BILL-HEADS. | WHITE OR BLUE. | | | FANCY COLORS. | MONTHLY STATEMENTS *Are ruled, cut, and put up with the same care as Bill-heads—of following sizes:* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 12 lb. | 14 lb. | 16 lb. | 14 lb. | | | | | | |
| 2 to Sheet, Long or Broad Fold.. | $4.50 | $5.15 | $5.80 | $5.80 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 8 to Demy |
| 4 " " " " .. | 2.38 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 3.00 | To Cap | To Cap | To Cap | To Cap | To Cap | (½ Note) |
| 6 " " " " .. | 1.65 | 1.85 | 2.10 | 2.10 | | | | | | |
| 8 " Long Fold only..... | 1.30 | 1.50 | 1.70 | 1.70 | $1.12 | $1.50 | $1.50 | $1.85 | $2.70 | $2.25 |

☞ The above prices are for single *1000*. On orders for *10,000* or over, assorted, ten per cent. discount will be allowed.

## BUSINESS LETTER AND NOTE PAPERS,

***Ruled on half-sheets, with blank space at head for printing.—First quality papers.***

| SIZE AND WEIGHT. | 8 lb. Letter. | 10 lb. Letter. | 12 lb. Letter. | 4 lb. Note. | 5 lb. Note. | 6 lb. Note. | 8 lb. Packet Note. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per Ream. . . | $2.75 | $3.25 | $3.75 | $1.38 | $1.63 | $1.88 | $2.60 |

We keep a full line of First-class Writing and Ledger Papers:—

IMPERIAL, SUPER-ROYAL, ROYAL, MEDIUM, DEMY, CROWN, DOUBLE FLAT-CAP, FLAT-CAP.

***As also DEMYS, FOLIOS, and FLAT-CAPS, for Blanks, Circulars, &c. &c.***

Envelopes, Printers' Cards and Blanks, Patent Tags and Direction Labels,

IN ANY QUANTITY.

☞ INVARIABLY AT THE LOWEST PRICES. ☜

Having three Patent Power Ruling Machines, besides several of the best Hand-Machines, in constant use, and giving special attention to this department of our business, our facilities for filling orders for

## Ruled Paper for Books or Blanks

are unsurpassed, and Printers are invited to give our establishment a trial.

Particular attention is given to the Ruling of Blanks and Books for Railroad and Canal Companies, Iron, Coal, and other Mining Companies; as well as to the Printing and Binding of the same, when the parties ordering have not the facilities for completing the entire job. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

## AS BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

We keep a large stock on hand, or make to order, at short notice and low prices, every description of BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, MEMORANDUM AND PASS BOOKS, required by Merchants, Corporations, &c. &c.

☞ ***Inquiries and orders by mail will receive prompt attention.***

**THOMAS W. PRICE,**

Blank-Book Factory, Paper Warehouse, and Ruling Rooms,

**No. 506 Minor Street, Philadelphia.**


UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

# COLLINS & M'LEESTER'S

NORTH AMERICAN

## Letter Foundry

AND

## PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

**No. 705 Jayne St., Philadelphia.**

*ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING, AND ELECTROTYPING*

PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

## PRESSES AND WOOD TYPE.

Black and Colored Inks of best Qualities at Manufacturers' Prices.

OUR TYPE CANNOT BE SURPASSED FOR TOUGHNESS AND CONSEQUENT DURABILITY.

*We give special attention to the*

## PROPORTIONS OF FONTS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Old Type taken in Exchange for New

At 15 cents per pound, delivered at our Foundry.

# THE PROOF-SHEET.

VOL. IV.—NO. 22. JANUARY, 1871. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

ISSUED BY COLLINS & M'LEESTER, TYPE FOUNDERS, No. 705 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

*DEAR SIRS:*

ON page 61, we print a specimen of our new Bourgeois, No. 4, which we feel sure will commend itself to the favorable consideration of printers and publishers. The Lightface Gothics, shown on page 62, are very useful in jobbing, and the fancy letter on pages 63 and 68 is certainly attractive.

## *COOL, AT LEAST.*

A NEW YORK Advertising Agency, under date of January 2, 1871, gives the names of several newspapers which they claim to have supplied with "a new dress in the past month" (December). The Pittsburgh *Daily Dispatch* is mentioned as one of these papers. This statement is untrue. Messrs. O'Neill & Rook purchased a new dress from us, which they put in use on the *Dispatch* when they introduced their new Rotary Press in November last. The agency in question did *not* sell the *Dispatch* a new dress. The type used on that paper is Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate, of the Full-Grown Series manufactured and sold by us.

## *THE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1870.*

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

"THE ABSTRACT, AND BRIEF CHRONICLES, OF THE TIME."

ARTICLE SIXTH.

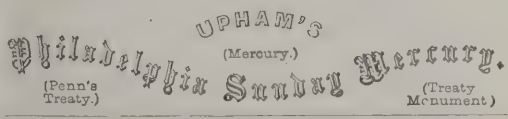
*SUNDAY MERCURY.* Weekly newspaper. Folio; nine columns; size, 30×46 inches. Published by WILLIAM MEESER & CO. (WILLIAM MEESER, FREDERICK W. GRAYSON), at No. 152 south Third street, second story. Price, five cents per copy, or $2.00 per annum. Type used: Minion and Agate. Printed on a double-cylinder Hoe press.

ON the 23d of February, 1851, the first number of the SUNDAY MERCURY was published by SAMUEL C. UPHAM, H. N. NORCROSS, and ROBERT D'UNGER. It was a six-column paper, printed on a sheet 23×33 inches, and sold at two cents a copy. It had for a motto: "Independent, but not neutral," which was continued until 1860. The publication office was at No. 57 south Third street. The Introductory was written in the familiar, bantering strain which runs through the following extract:—

Allow us, Mr. John Smith, Thomas Brown, Ezekiel Hopkins, or whatever your name may be, most judicious reader, to present to your favorable consideration the PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY MERCURY—which humbly solicits permission to suck subsistence from the bountiful breast of that kind wet-nurse, Dame Public. We have discovered that there is an unoccupied teat, notwithstanding the newspaper brood appears to be rather large in proportion to the amount of nutriment. We doubt not there is good and sufficient sucking for such a pushing publication as ours, which is determined not to be the runt of the family. Imagine the public to be a fat, good-humored, indolent old porker of the feminine gender, reclining on her side to give facility to the milking operations of her grumbling and squeaking progeny—the newspapers. If ever you have watched such a scene with the eye of an amateur, you must have observed that some of the little grunters are pushed aside, some are trodden down in the mire, and some, more fortunate, having obtained access to the fountains of nutriment, make themselves exceedingly comfortable, and flatter themselves, we suppose, that the favorable position they have obtained is the just reward of *superior merit!*

That superior merit which qualifies a newspaper man to suck successfully at the public teat consists in a *hard face*, which enables him to push others aside and push himself in. We are pretty well qualified in this respect, for we have a cheek as hard as the front of our publication office, which is cast iron,—and if pushing is the game, why we consider ourself to be as good as any card in the pack.

The original firm had but a brief existence. Mr. D'Unger's connection with the paper terminated in four weeks, and Mr. Norcross's in less than three months, leaving Mr. Upham sole publisher. In the sixth number, the MERCURY was enlarged to seven columns, with a proportionate increase in length, and was announced as being "gloriously successful." But it was found that the paper could not be supported at two cents a copy, and six weeks later (May 11, 1851) the price was increased to three cents. About a year afterwards, the MERCURY, conscious of its own importance, issued this dictum to a two-cent contemporary: "We once tried the experiment of publishing a paper at two cents, but found it would n't pay. A paper that is not worth three cents, is not worth reading!" When the price was increased, a new engraved heading was adopted, containing a figure of Mercury and pictures of Penn's Treaty with the Indians and of the Treaty Monument, arranged in this manner—




In a short time (October 12, 1851), Mr. Upham sold his paper to J. M. WILLIS GEIST and JAMES G. GIBSON, Jr. The partnership between these gentlemen lasted but two months, when Mr. Geist withdrew.* Mr. Gibson continued the publication of the MERCURY about nine months, when (September 5, 1852) it was

* Mr. Geist shortly afterwards went to Lancaster, and subsequently became a partner with Mr. John H. Pearsol in the publication of the *Daily Express*,—one of the best and most successful newspapers in the interior of Pennsylvania. Mr. Meeser, one of the present proprietors of the MERCURY, had formerly been connected with Mr. Pearsol as publisher and proprietor.

REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

purchased by SAMUEL C. UPHAM and GEORGE W. JONES. Thus, in less than nineteen months, the MERCURY changed proprietors five times, and Mr. Upham now ventured a second time on the publication of a Sunday newspaper. During Mr. Gibson's ownership, the paper had been enlarged to eight columns, with a sheet 28 × 42 inches, and the office had been removed to the corner of Third and Harmony streets. Messrs. UPHAM & JONES removed to the S. E. corner of Third and Dock streets, and on the first of January, 1853, adopted the present attractive heading, and otherwise improved the appearance of the paper.*

For four years no change took place in the ownership of the MERCURY, and it had become a successful newspaper, when, in September, 1856, Mr. Upham again sold his interest—this time to James P. Magill—and the firm became JONES & MAGILL. Under their administration, the paper was enlarged to its present size, September 6, 1857. It was afterwards reduced in size, but again enlarged October 1, 1865. Mr. Magill withdrew early in 1860, and John H. Taggart (now publisher of the *Sunday Times*) entered into partnership with Mr. Jones—the firm name becoming JONES & TAGGART. Subsequently, the office was again removed to the corner of Third and Harmony streets.

When the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Taggart entered the army, in which he served honorably as colonel of the twelfth regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Differences of opinion soon arose between him and his partner, which were almost fatally damaging to their paper; and the fortunes of the MERCURY were at a very low ebb when, in 1862, it was purchased by WILLIAM MEESER, GEORGE W. L. JOHNSON, and FREDERICK W. GRAYSON. The circulation at this time barely reached three thousand, and the receipts from advertisements did not amount to fifty dollars per week. Shortly afterwards, the office was removed to its present location, and the price raised to five cents per copy. In July, 1865, Mr. Johnson sold his interest to his partners, who adopted the firm name of WM. MEESER & CO. and still continue the publication of the MERCURY.

IN the early part of its career, the SUNDAY MERCURY indulged freely in sensational literature. Its first story was entitled, "The Umbrella Girl; or, the Ghouls and Vampires of the Quaker City," and for several years such titles as "The Phantom Hand; or, Deeds of Murder Revealed," and "The Astrologer; or, the Fated Hero," frequently occurred. Smart reports of police cases were also given under the heading of "Police Docket." But its columns were not filled with matter of this character. An interesting series of "Literary Reminiscences" was begun in the first number, and was followed by other sketches of equal merit. The editorials treated of all prominent public topics, especially those of a local nature, but political subjects were avoided. The column "To Correspondents" was early introduced, and has steadily continued to give information—frequently valuable—to all inquirers.

Mr. L. A. Wilmer was one of the first writers for the paper, and subsequently contributed largely to its columns. Mr. James Rees was a frequent contributor of local sketches and dramatic criticisms.† Emerson Bennett, "Ned Buntline," and E. W. C. Greene (now publisher of the *Sunday Transcript*) were also contributors. The talented, impulsive Lippard wrote many of his highly seasoned tales and sketches for its columns, including his last story, which was entitled "Eleanor; or, Slave Catching in Philadelphia." This was a strong protest against the fugitive slave law, which authorized the return of fugitive slaves to

* With the exception perhaps of the *Commercial List*, the MERCURY has changed the style of its heading oftener than any newspaper in this city. The present style, after being adopted as stated in the text, was abandoned for others far less attractive, but finally re-adopted in 1864. We feel confident that the present proprietors will not make the mistake of changing it.

† Mr. Rees has probably written more in relation to the drama than any man now living in this country. His knowledge is extensive, his judgment is excellent, and his style clear and forcible. Some time after he retired from the SUNDAY MERCURY, Mr. William Cowell was engaged as dramatic critic. This gentleman was Irish by birth, but educated in Scotland, where he studied medicine, and graduated at the Edinburgh College. His taste leading him to the stage, he became an actor of good repute, and author of several plays and farces. His dramatic criticisms in the MERCURY were marked by a trenchant style, and evidenced thorough knowledge of dramatic literature and stage proprieties. They attracted much attention, and were widely recognized as authoritative. Since Mr. Cowell's death, the MERCURY has not given particular attention to the drama.

their masters by summary process. This law—passed in 1850 as a compromise measure—was from the first bitterly assailed by many, and its practical operation was distasteful even to those people of the northern States who felt bound to support it, or at least not to oppose its execution. They defended rather than advocated it. The opposition it provoked was intense and deep-seated, and gathered fresh strength whenever the law was enforced by federal bayonets—which never have been popular persuaders of the people of this country. The passage of this compromise measure worked the destruction of the old Whig organization, and opposition to it contributed largely to develop to aggressive manhood the then puny Republican party.

It is not amiss to make this statement here, since we have to record the fact that the first decided political position taken by the MERCURY was in opposition to the fugitive slave law. This was not confined to George Lippard's earnest though extravagant protest, but was frequently manifested in both brief and lengthy editorials—especially at the time of the famous Wheeler slave case in this city. Many readers may be surprised to learn that, in 1854–'55, the SUNDAY MERCURY aided in building up the Republican party.

G. G. Foster—talented, warm-hearted, but erratic—frequently wrote for the MERCURY in its early days, his longest contribution being "Philadelphia by Gas Light, with a few Gleams of Sunshine." "Samuel the Scribe" contributed humorous prose and verse; the most formidable of the latter—published about the time the Know-Nothing party went to pieces—was entitled the "Death and Burial of Sam." This Scribe at one time became exercised in mind about a "disease called private theatricals" which had attacked the journalists of London and of New York, and he suggested that the newspaper and magazine publishers of Philadelphia should produce

HAMLET,

With the following—if not powerful—unique and original

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| King | Jesper Harding |
| Hamlet | Andrew Scott |
| Polonius | James S. Wallace |
| Laertes | Thompson Westcott |
| Horatio | Morton McMichael |
| Rosencrantz | Abram H. Lee |
| Guildenstern | Leon Hyneman |
| Osric | Charles J. Peterson |
| Marcellus | Joseph Sailer |
| Bernardo | Alexander Cummings |
| Francisco | W. L. Lane |
| First Actor | William M. Swain |
| First Grave Digger | Louis A. Godey |
| Second Grave Digger | W. H. Crump |
| Ghost | L. A. Wilmer |
| Queen | Sarah J. Hale |
| Ophelia | Mad. de Marguerittes |
| Actress | Fanny Lee Townsend |

Priest, Sailors, &c.,

T. M. Coleman, Joseph L. Fortescue, E. W. C. Greene, Henry H. Watson, and D. W. Belisle.

The MERCURY was an early advocate of the consolidation of the city and districts—which was consummated in 1854—and claimed to have been the first paper that advocated the introduction of passenger railways and the removal of the market houses from the middle of Market street.* In common with all the Sunday papers, it urged the running of the street cars on Sunday. As early as 1860, it opposed the erection of public buildings on Independence Square, and did yeoman's service ten years later in favor of their location on Penn Squares.†

In 1855, much attention was attracted to the MERCURY by a systematic attack it made on the dealers in lottery policies. The articles were continued for some time, and were evidently written by one thoroughly acquainted with the business; but they failed of their purpose, and policy shops still infest our city.

The affairs of the fire department have been fully reported in the MERCURY for many years, and military matters receive much attention. In 1860, a "History of the Citizen Soldiery of Philadelphia, from 1704 to the present day," by E. M. Woodward, appeared in its columns. It contains the fullest reports of Base Ball matches; discusses and analyzes the games with great ability and much care, and comments thereon with a seriousness that must be edifying to the followers of the ball and the bat.

A letter from New York—full of news told in a familiar manner—is a pleasant part of the matter served up in each number of the MERCURY, but the most distinctive feature in its columns is the "Religious Intelligence." The first indication of this department was in April, 1857, when a useful list of churches, time of services, and names of pastors was given under the heading of Religious News. This only appeared occasionally for a short time. The Intelligence, in the character it now has, was first given January 8, 1865, by Charles H. Graffen, who continued to edit the department until his death, September 28, 1868.‡ A fully competent successor was soon found, and the Religious Intelligence continues to interest the thousands of readers of the paper. It is written in a piquant style, and with a freedom that might frequently be offensive but for the manliness and good-humor which run through it. One might suppose that the author of the "Heathen Chinee" and his imitators have been students of this department of the SUNDAY MERCURY.

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* Many papers put in a like claim. When it becomes worth while to determine which *was* the first, there will be a month's work for some one—not the writer—in hunting through files of dusty newspapers and comparing articles and dates.

† Our Boy Tom says that he can't understand how it is that after the people *voted* that the Public Buildings should be placed on Penn *Squares*, the Commissioners have *decided* to erect them on Broad and Market streets. Tom has not been very bright lately, and we fear that his wit 's diseased.

‡ Perhaps no one connected with journalism in Philadelphia has died so generally and sincerely mourned as Charley Graffen—as he was familiarly and almost affectionately called by his associates. He was especially endeared to those with whom he was most intimately connected, and his loss was keenly felt by the proprietors of the MERCURY as that of a friend and brother. Mr. Graffen was active in his profession, and besides editing the department of Religious Intelligence, he wrote the reports of base-ball and other out-door sports. He was a correspondent of the *New York Herald* during the war. In closing an appreciative notice of him, the *Sunday Dispatch* said: "Tender, kind, and obliging, never forgetting a good action, and anxious, where he could, to assist others, in the profession or out of it, he deserved the warm regrets which have been freely expressed and felt in relation to his early death."

Reference has been made to the avoidance of political subjects by the MERCURY, in its early days, and to its subsequent leaning towards the tenets of the Republican party. About 1857, when under the control of Messrs. Jones & Magill, it first showed a disposition to support the Democratic party. But its progress towards the radical democracy, for which it was afterwards conspicuous, was for some time slow and uncertain. It gave some support to Douglas during his contest with the Buchanan administration on the Kansas question, favored his election in the triangular contest of 1860, and opposed President Buchanan's course during the latter part of his term. At this time the paper was published by Messrs. Jones & Taggart. Possibly because of its lack of decision—caused by the diverse views of its owners—it soon lost whatever influence it may have had, and its support of, or opposition to, any measure was alike indifferent to the community at the time it was purchased by Messrs. MEESER, JOHNSON & CO. in 1862.

This change of ownership placed the MERCURY in the hands of positive men, who gave it a positive character. It became the champion of the States' Rights Democracy, and supported its views with boldness and ability, commanding attention even where it could not carry conviction. It was also for several years strictly a "party paper," and consequently languished in business, as it did more for political leaders than for its proprietors. The books of the concern contained charges for several thousand dollars' worth of political advertising—none of which could be collected—and column after column of communications had been printed "for the good of the party," while the party did nothing for the good of the MERCURY. This state of things could not last; it was obvious that the paper must shake off the dead weight or be crushed by it. Accordingly, a few years ago, Messrs. MEESER & CO. decided that they would publish a Democratic newspaper that should be independent of party managers. They did not depart from the political principles they had espoused, but radically changed their business customs. Those who had been in the habit of using the columns of the MERCURY for their individual political benefit "without money and without price," were somewhat startled when the following appeared at the head of its editorial columns:—

**NOTICE.—All political advertisements, communications, &c. must be paid for in advance. In no instance can this rule be deviated from.**

At first this announcement was looked upon by each political dead-head as merely a scare-crow to frighten others; and when he found that *his* unpaid-for advertisements did not appear, he waxed exceedingly wroth, and was ready to swear or affirm that the MERCURY was "going back on the party"—generally he swore to it. But the proprietors rigidly adhered to their wise rule, and it is now pretty well understood that it is absurd to ask a newspaper publisher to beggar himself that others may profit by his "devotion to the party."

Thus disenthralled in its business relations with politicians, the MERCURY has become freer than before in its expression of political views and in its comments on candidates. It has never yet, we believe, opposed the election of Democratic nominees, but on several occasions it has not pressed their claims any too warmly, and it is quite free in discussing the action of public officers of either party. Its weekly dish of Political Gossip is well mixed and seasoned.

After many struggles for bare existence, the SUNDAY MERCURY is now one of the most successful newspapers in Philadelphia. Its editorials are vigorous, its various departments well conducted, and its selections generally acceptable. It has a substantial, well-to-do appearance, and many advertisers avail themselves of its large circulation. This has so greatly increased under the present efficient management, that the proprietors have contracted for a Bullock press, capable of printing eight thousand copies per hour. It will embody several late and valuable improvements, and is to be finished by the first of May next.

## *STOP CYLINDER PRESS.*

THE Stop Cylinder Press differs somewhat in appearance from the cylinder presses to which we have been accustomed, having a much smaller cylinder and a longer frame. In construction it has almost nothing in common with them beyond the use of the cylinder and reciprocating bed. In the drum cylinder press, as it is familiarly called, the bed receives its motion from gearing; in the stop cylinder from a crank and connecting rod, by which it is started and stopped with a gentle and noiseless, though positive, motion. In the former the cylinder is driven independently of the bed; in the latter it is driven by the bed itself, so that the surfaces always move together. In the former the cylinder revolves constantly; in the latter, by a simple but very ingenious device, it comes to rest as the bed reverses its motion, remains stationary while the sheet is laid, and quietly begins revolving again as the bed returns. In the drum cylinder press the sheet is carried from the impression surface to the fly by tapes; in the stop cylinder press it is taken by the fingers of a polished delivery cylinder, which dispenses with all carrying bands.

The stop cylinder press is constructed with the greatest solidity. The bed-plate is a massive casting, practically of perfect rigidity, and the ways and sides are also of unusual strength. The register is claimed to be perfectly accurate. The distribution of the ink is accomplished by rollers vibrating on the table at an angle with the form rollers, and these have also lying upon them riding rollers driven by gearing.

This machine is built by R. Hoe & Co., and has been adopted by many of the most prominent printers in the United States for the finest cut work. It does this work to the entire satisfaction of artists and engravers, and far more profitably to the owners than did the hand-presses on which they formerly executed their choicest specimens of printing. On illustrated magazines, and work of that character, the stop cylinder press is safely run at about nine hundred per hour. Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. have introduced much valuable machinery to facilitate ordinary printing, and we congratulate them on their success in perfecting a machine that executes the finest printing at a good rate of speed.

## *MY HEID IS LIKE TO REND, WILLIE.*

BY WILLIAM MOTHERWELL.

My heid is like to rend, Willie,
My heart is like to break,—
I'm wearin' aff my feet, Willie,
I'm dyin' for your sake!
O, lay your cheek to mine, Willie,
Your hand on my briest-bane,—
O, say ye 'll think on me, Willie,
When I am deid and gane!

It's vain to comfort me, Willie,
Sair grief maun hae its will,—
But let me rest upon your briest,
To sab and greet my fill.
Let me sit on your knee, Willie,
Let me shed by your hair,
And look into the face, Willie,
I never sall see mair!

I'm sittin' on your knee, Willie,
For the last time in my life,—
A puir heart-broken thing, Willie,
A mither, yet nae wife.
Ay, press your hand upon my heart,
And press it mair and mair,
Or it will burst its silken twine,
Sae strang is its despair!

O, wae 's me for the hour, Willie,
When we thegither met,—
O, wae 's me for the time, Willie,
That first our tryst was set!
O, wae 's me for the loanin' green,
Where we wont to gae,
And wae 's me for the destinie
That gart me luve thee sae.

O, dinna mind my words, Willie,
I downa seek to blame,—
But, O, it 's hard to live, Willie,
And dree a warld's shame!
Het tears are hailin' ower your cheek,
And hailin' ower your chin;
Why weep ye sae for worthlessness,
For sorrow and for sin?

I'm weary o' this warld, Willie,
And sick wi' a' I see;
I canna live as I hae lived,
Or be as I should be.
But fauld unto your heart, Willie,
The heart that still is thine,—
And kiss ance mair the white, white cheek,
Ye said was red langsyne!

A stoun' gaes through my heid, Willie,
A sair stoun' through my heart,
O, haud me up, and let me kiss,
Thy brow ere we twa part.
Anither, and anither yet,—
How fast my life-strings break!
Fareweel, fareweel,—through yon kirk-yard
Step lichtly for my sake!

The lav'rock in the lift, Willie,
That lilts far ower our heid,
Will sing the morn as merrilie
Abune the clay-cauld deid;
And this green turf we 're sittin' on,
Wi' dew-draps shimmerin' sheen,
Will hap the heart that luvit thee
As warld has seldom seen.

But O, remember me, Willie,
On land where'er ye be,—
And O, think on the leal, leal heart
That ne'er luvit ane but thee!
And O, think on the cauld, cauld mools
That file my yellow hair,—
That kiss the cheek, and kiss the chin
Ye never sall kiss mair!

## *PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC.*

This Almanac contains a surprising amount of valuable information within its fifty-six pages, and it must be a welcome gift to the seventy-five thousand subscribers of the *Public Ledger*, and instructive to five times that number of readers. Its full merit, however, can only be appreciated in the homes of Philadelphia, where it has already, in its second year, come to be regarded as a most convenient and almost indispensable book of reference. The contents of the Almanac for 1871 are too varied to be here stated; but we cannot forbear mentioning, as a novel and very valuable portion, a Table of Distances in Philadelphia, prepared, at the request of the publisher, by Mr. Strickland Kneass, chief engineer and surveyor of the city. This table gives the width of each street; the order of house numbers; the distance from each street to the next; the distance from the river Delaware to each street westward to sixty-third street; and the distance from Market street to each street northward to Erie avenue (No. 3700), and southward to Curtin street (No. 3200). All this is concisely stated, and the table is arranged with such admirable simplicity that a child may readily understand it.

Mr. George W. Childs did a good work for Philadelphia when he projected the Ledger Almanac, and gave another evidence of liberal enterprise by distributing over eighty thousand copies gratuitously. In this, as in all matters, he has given practical evidence of an earnest desire to increase the prosperity of our city by all legitimate means. Success in business and an enviable reputation are his just rewards for a career that has benefited a large community. He has accomplished the ambition of his boyhood, which was to prove "that a man can be liberal and successful at the same time."

## *STYLE IN WRITING.*

Style, according to my observation, cannot be taught and can hardly be acquired. Any person of moderate ability may, by study and practice, learn to use a language according to its grammar. But such a use of language, although necessary to a good style, has no more direct relation to it than her daily dinner has to the blush of a blooming beauty. Without dinner no bloom; without grammar, no style. The same viand which one young woman, digesting it healthily and sleeping upon it soundly, is able to present to us again in but a very unattractive form, Gloriana, assimilating it not more perfectly in slumbers no sounder, transmutes into charms that make her a delight to the eyes of every beholder. That proceeding is Gloriana's physiological style. It is a gift to her. Such a gift is style

in the use of language. It is mere clearness of outline, beauty of form and expression, and has no relation whatever to the soundness or the value of the thought which it embodies, or to the importance or the interest of the fact which it records. Learned men, strong and subtle thinkers, and scholars of wide and critical acquaintance with literature, are often unable to acquire even an acceptably good, not to say an admirable, style; and, on the other hand, men who can read only their own language, and who have received very little instruction even in that, write and speak in a style that wins or commands attention, and in itself gives pleasure. Of these men, John Bunyan is, perhaps, the most marked example. Better English there could hardly be, or a style more admirable for every excellence, than appears throughout the writings of that tinker. No person who has read *The Pilgrim's Progress* can have forgotten the fight of Christian with Apollyon, which, for vividness of description and dramatic interest, puts to shame all the combats between knights and giants, and men and dragons, that can be found elsewhere in romance or poetry; but there are probably many who do not remember, and not a few perhaps who, in the very enjoyment of it, did not notice the clearness, the spirit, the strength, and the simple beauty of the style in which that passage is written. For example, take the sentence which tells of the beginning of the fight:—

> Then Apollyon straddled quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter; prepare thyself to die; for I swear by my infernal Den that thou shalt go no further: here will I spill thy soul.

A man cannot be taught to write like that; nor can he by any study learn the mystery of such a style.

* * * * * * *

Unconsciousness is one of the most important conditions of a good style in speaking or in writing. There are persons who write well and speak ill; others who write ill and speak well; and a few who are equally excellent as writers and speakers. As both writing and speaking are the expression of thought through language, this capacity for the one, joined to an incapacity for the other, is naturally the occasion of remark, and has, I believe, never been accounted for. I think that it will be found that consciousness, which generally causes more or less embarrassment of one kind or another, is at the bottom of this apparent incongruity. The man who writes in a clear and fluent style, but who, when he undertakes to speak, more than to say yes or no, or what he would like for dinner, hesitates, and utters confusion, does so because he is made self-conscious by the presence of others when he speaks, but gives himself unconsciously to the expression of his thought when he looks only upon the paper on which he is writing. He who speaks with ease and grace, but who writes in a crabbed, involved style, forgets himself when he looks at others, and is occupied by himself when he is alone. His consciousness, and his effort that he makes, on the one hand to throw it off, and on the other to meet its demands upon him, confuse his thoughts, which throng and jostle and clash, instead of moving steadily onward with one consent together.—RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

## *GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.*

THE first number of the eighty-second volume of *Godey's Lady's Book* contains one hundred and twelve pages; and, as though this were not enough, a Supplement of eight quarto pages is added. There are stories, poetry, an excellent Editor's Table, two steel-plate engravings of great merit, and several wood-cut illustrations—"Where is the Night Key?" being very suggestive. The colored Fashion Plate and the eight-page extension sheet of Fashionable Costumes are very attractive. But the Book and its Supplement have many appalling mysteries. There are pictures of head-gears, with pretty faces beneath them; of well-formed ladies gorgeously clothed; of "Walking Costumes, etc.," without ladies, with queer diagrams of the same; and of groups of children showing their new clothes. In the Work Department, we find twenty-four illustrations of various articles (we feel safe in calling them *articles*), with directions for making them. These puzzle us; and we become bewildered when we turn to the Supplement and find no less than ninety-three illustrations of "Guipure Netting." We are credibly informed—Mr. Godey himself tells us—that ladies comprehend all these things! We commend this fact to the attention of one school of modern reformers; for it seems to indicate a grasp of mind strong enough to mould a state and set many squadrons in the field.

Forbearing remark on the departments of which we confess chronic ignorance, we find the literary matter of this number of the *Lady's Book* fully up to the high standard that the publisher has adopted. The illustrations are admirably executed, and the make-up and printing (from new type of the Full-Grown Series) are all that could be desired.

Forty-one years have passed since Mr. Godey conceived the idea of publishing a magazine specially designed for the women of America. Laboring zealously, and steadily improving his Book as his endeavors have become more and more widely appreciated and supported, he has, through all these years, furnished delightful entertainment and welcome instruction to many thousands of family circles. It is not too much to say that the Nation itself is indebted to him for the refining influence that the *Lady's Book* has exerted on several generations.

Besides Mr. Godey, but two gentlemen in this State (Mr. Freas, of the *Germantown Telegraph*, and Mr. Bannan, of the Pottsville *Miner's Journal*) have been so long engaged in continuous and unchanging editorial labor. These patriarchs of the press are worthy exemplars to the young journalist. They have honored themselves in honoring their profession, and each can rejoice in an unsullied reputation, and point with pride to the golden sheaves that his own hands have bound in his special field.

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COLLINS & M'LEESTER, Type Founders, of Philadelphia, sell not only types of their own manufacture, but all the various styles made by the other founders in the United States, as well as every article needed in fitting out a printing office. When ordering, please specify from whose Specimens the selection has been made.

## *BOOK NOTICES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.*

THE PRINTER'S PRICE LIST. A Manual for the Use of Clerks and Book-keepers in Job Printing Offices. By THEODORE L. DE VINNE. New York: Francis Hart & Co., 1871. 12mo. pp. 450. Price in cloth, $4.00; in morocco, $5.00. For sale by Collins & M'Leester, Philadelphia.

THE title does not fully state the character of this excellent work. It is more than a price-list; more than a manual for clerks. It contains valuable information for the novice in the printing business, and suggestions that will be of service to any printer who is not too opinionated to profit by the study and experience of others. It gives a general basis on which prices can be intelligently formed anywhere. The author well observes that "its best use will be found, not so much as a final authority on prices, as a guide to the making of prices in a systematic manner."

Mr. De Vinne's plan of estimating the value of printing any job or book is to divide it into paper, composition, and press-work, adding a profit to the cost of each. In illustration of this plan he presents tables for almost every conceivable kind of work that comes into the printing office. One set of these contains the prices which are usually charged in New York; and these figures need but little alteration to adapt them to any large city. The other set is in blank, with printed headings, and can readily be filled with prices graduated for any locality. Accordingly, any printer may provide himself with a price-list, on the basis laid down by the author, that will enable him to estimate for any work in a short time, and with the knowledge that he is *estimating*, and not guessing. The comments accompanying the tables are terse and instructive. The Remarks on Composition and the Hints on Taking Orders should be carefully studied by every beginner, and may be read with advantage by all engaged in the printing business, if only as a forcible reminder of important matters likely to be overlooked. The Observations on the Use of Colored Inks will be a revelation to those not thoroughly acquainted with the nature of these expensive adjuncts to the art of printing.

In estimating the service that Mr. De Vinne has rendered the trade by preparing this work, we must bear in mind that it is entirely *original* in matter and plan. There was no work on which he could levy contributions, or that would serve to show what should be avoided. Looking at the volume before us in this light, it is the most remarkable contribution to the literature of printing ever made in this country, and so orderly and excellently has the task been executed that we shall be much surprised if it does not prove to be the most valuable.

The reader should by no means overlook the Preface to this book, as it contains an exposition of the considerations that have governed the author in preparing what follows. The work is beautifully printed on fine sized and calendered paper, and is in all respects a model of typography.

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A CHRONOLOGY OF PAPER AND PAPER MAKING. By JOEL MUNSELL. Fourth edition. Albany: J. Munsell, 1870. 8vo. pp. 234.

WE are glad to notice that this work has reached a fourth edition, for this indicates that Mr. Munsell is receiving some reward—besides honor—for his labor in finding and his care in grouping the long array of facts relating to paper which are presented in its pages. The work is just what it purports to be—a chronology of paper and paper making; yet it is also valuable as an index to all experiments made in the manufacture of paper, and should be consulted by all who think they have discovered new substances or new methods that may be employed. It may save them much anxiety to learn what has been tried and failed. One hundred and eight substances are named "which have been experimented upon, and of which it is claimed that paper has been produced of fair qualities."

This volume, from the press of Mr. Munsell, has another claim on attention. It is a beautiful specimen of book printing, such as rarely issues from any press.

MINUTE OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION on the occasion of the Death of ISAAC ASHMEAD. May 17, 1870.

WE have just received this excellent but too brief tribute to the memory of one of Philadelphia's most honored printers. It is written, if we mistake not, by Mr. Joseph H. Dulles, one of Mr. Ashmead's co-workers in the establishment of Sunday Schools in this city. An extract from this Minute will be better than general comment:—

Mr. Ashmead was one of those devoted young men who, in the year 1815, practically established Sunday schools in the city of Philadelphia. With his sound judgment and practical good sense and amiable disposition, he was a valued associate with men of more zealous temperaments, who together prosecuted, in spite of obloquy, their plan of benevolence; and one of the early movements to insure success was the establishment of the Sunday and Adult School Union, in the year 1819, of which he was one of the founders, and for which he executed all their printed works. This venerated Society resolved itself into the American Sunday School Union in the year 1824. Mr. Ashmead, from motives of delicacy, declined being an officer of the Society, but was its most efficient agent. His great experience in that department of Christian enterprise, his mechanical skill, his sound judgment, his piety and unquestioned integrity, rendered his services invaluable to a Society of young men, venturing on what was deemed by many the visionary scheme of diffusing universal religious education, free from denominational control, and of supplying the literature adapted to that purpose. What was then deemed a wild project has become a wondrous success, and to Mr. Ashmead is due no small share of this result.

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THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE AMERICAN LITERARY GAZETTE is really superb, and it furnishes another favorable instance of the taste, energy, and liberality of the publisher, Mr. George W. Childs. While it contains a large amount of literary matter of high character, it abounds with elegant illustrations, printed on the finest toned paper, of many of the choicest productions of the season. Nothing that care and attention could bestow upon it seems to have been spared in rendering it one of the richest and most attractive publications that have lately met our eye.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW for January is unusually attractive. Prominent in the literary department is an interesting sketch of the late Dr. David A. Sayre, accompanied by an engraving of the bronze statue to be erected to his memory at Lexington, Ky. There is also an instructive article on Alsace and Lorraine, a continuation of the concise and excellent series of articles on American History, and other attractive matter for the general reader. The special departments of Finance, Mining, etc. are well cared for. We also notice the beauty of several of the advertisements printed in colors. Published by Fowler & Moon, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL, for January, appears in entirely new type of the Full-Grown persuasion. It has also a new illustrated cover page, and contains many original engravings of choice stock. It treats of subjects with which we are not acquainted; but as we know that it is a successful publication, with a large and steadily increasing list of subscribers, we infer that whatever it says may be profitably read by farmers and stock raisers. Published by N. P. Boyer & Co., Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa.

THE AMATEUR for January contains, as usual, much interesting literary matter and an excellent collection of art items, together with correspondence giving the musical gossip of various cities. It also contains six pages of music, embracing a new ballad and the Good Luck Galop. Published by Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

THE PRESS, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, published and printed by Messrs. Horton & Leonard, of Chicago, is a credit to the press of that city. The January number contains four full-page wood-cuts, which are "brought out" in the finest manner. A liberally illustrated article on "Church Architecture in Chicago," by the Rev. H. N. Powers, is the most valuable literary contribution. It might be advantageously imitated in other cities.

THE ART REVIEW for January contains more to commend than our limited space will permit us to notice. The picture "Under the Daisies" pleases us most. It is the work of Mr. True Williams, and illustrates a touching little poem, by an unknown author. We notice that our friend and neighbor, Mr. Riter Fitzgerald, of the *City Item*, is the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Art Review*. A work of this character and of so much merit should be printed on better paper. Published by E. H. Trafton, New York and Chicago.

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AGAIN we have occasion to thank the friends who have remembered us while distributing specimens of their handiwork at the opening of the New Year.

ATWOOD & THING, Boston, send us a Business Card printed in green, with broad gold stripe in centre, in which the main line is printed in carmine with white shading.

BAKEWELL & MARTHENS, Pittsburgh, furnish a large and convenient set of monthly Calendars for 1871. These sheets are attached to a card, from which one can easily be removed as the month ends, leaving the next month's calendar ready for reference. A yearly Calendar is on the back of the card. The work is admirably executed.

BARR & MYERS, Pittsburgh, send several samples of job printing, showing taste in arrangement and discrimination in selecting the various styles of fancy letter and in harmonizing different colors.

JOHN B. CLARK, Manchester, N.H., sends a beautiful Calendar, in many colors, artistically arranged, and printed in the best manner.

THE COLLINS PRINTING HOUSE, Philadelphia, issues a large, clear Calendar—in black, green, and carmine—which can be easily read from a considerable distance.

M. C. GARBER & CO., Madison, Ind., send a brown Business Card printed in gold, which is attractive because of its oddity.

JOHN GILLAM & CO., Philadelphia, present several samples of large and small Business Cards, in gold and rich colors, with chromatic borders.

L. GRAHAM & CO., New Orleans, send a beautiful Calendar in gold and colors, artistically arranged.

EDWARD N. GRATTAN, Philadelphia, furnishes a distinct counting-house Calendar for eighteen months, finely printed in gold and colors.

HADDOCK & SON, Philadelphia, furnish a clear and convenient Calendar, printed in colors; also, a striking Business Card, printed from engravings and type.

WILLIAM S. HAVEN & CO., Pittsburgh, send us a fine series of Monthly Calendars for 1871. The figures are well spaced and clearly printed in black. The rules, border, and business card are printed in various colors for the different months.

JENKINS & ATKINSON, Wilmington, Del., send us the Annual Offering of the Carriers to the *Patrons* of the *Daily Commercial*. We wish that our friends had not marred this beautifully printed offering by the unsuitable word "patrons," which, happily, has no just application to business in this country. We hope they may gain many subscribers.

W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, furnish a copyrighted Calendar, printed in black and carmine on a green ground, the divisions being formed by white lines engraved through the tint. It is distinct and attractive.

KING & BAIRD, Philadelphia, issue an elaborate counting-house Calendar, handsomely printed in colors, and a unique and useful Pocket Almanac.

JOHN JAY LEMON, Wooster, Ohio, sends a large number of specimens of fine printing in black and colors, including billheads, cards, letter-heads, circulars, show cards, certificates, checks, etc. Also, the Carriers' New Year's Greeting to the "Patrons" of the *Democrat*. These specimens display a large assortment of attractive type, and are admirably executed.

RICHARD MAGEE, Philadelphia, presents a distinct movable Calendar, ingeniously arranged in an ornamental pasteboard case. It is well adapted for use on the counting-house desk.

JAMES M'MILLAN, Pittsburgh, sends a large Calendar, artistically arranged, and beautifully printed in gold and colors.

J. H. MURCH & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, send a tasteful Card in gold and colors, in which the principal line is brought out boldly by being printed in black on a gold ground.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO., Pittsburgh, send us a large Calendar, combining ornament with clearness in an admirable manner, with the various colors in perfect register.

JOHN W. PITTOCK, of the *Pittsburgh Leader*, has our thanks for a handsomely printed invitation to attend his twelfth annual New-Year's dinner to the Pittsburgh newsboys, of whom he is a warm friend and the recognized chief patriarch.

E. H. PUGHE, Augusta, Ga., sends an elaborate Business Card, in many colors, giving evidence of taste and skill in composition and presswork. Also, a handsome Calendar printed on enamelled card in rich colors.

G REEN, Philadelphia, presents tinted Business Cards, in which the combination of silver, carmine, and black shows to great advantage.

RINGWALT & BROWN, Philadelphia, present a large Calendar, in two-line Great Primer Antique figures, printed in colors; very distinct.

ROWLEY & CHEW, Philadelphia, send us several samples of their taste and skill, chief among which is their own beautiful circular, which they have presented in a neat and appropriate frame.

SHERMAN & COMPANY, Philadelphia, have printed a policy of insurance on parchment paper, which shows a happy combination of letter-press and steel plate printing, very creditable to the former. The body of the policy is set in Pica Engravers' Open, and printed below a beautiful heading engraved on steel.

SIDDALL BROTHERS, Philadelphia, have prepared for their customers a Business Diary and Calendar for 1871. This is a book of one hundred and ten pages, with carmine borders, and purple headings for each day in the year, followed by suitable blanks for making entries. The paper is fine and the workmanship unexceptionable.

WILLIAM SYCKELMOORE, Philadelphia, presents a neat Calendar, in black ink. Also, a handsome illustrated pamphlet, of twelve pages, with carmine borders, being the Carriers' Address to the Subscribers of the *Evening Telegraph*.

TAYLOR & HAIGHT, Ellenville, N.Y., send us an elaborate Calendar in gold and colors, compact and clear, showing great accuracy in fitting numberless rules; also, the *Journal* Carriers' Address, with carmine borders, and a handsome tinted title-page, printed in gold, purple, and carmine, but subject to the same criticism we have made on the Carriers' Address of the Wilmington *Commercial*.

R. THEOPHILUS, Allegheny, Pa., sends us a well-arranged Calendar, handsomely printed in colors.

J. CLARK THOMPSON, Philadelphia, furnishes an attractive Calendar, printed in colors, with a handsome chromatic border.

WOODBURY & WALKER, publishers of the *Daily Tribune*, Denver, Colorado, send us the Carriers' Address to the readers of the *Tribune*. It is a poem of six pages, which, with the title and cover, make a beautiful *brochure* of twelve pages. The printing in gold and colors is remarkably fine; the rule borders—three to each page—are accurately fitted; and the entire production might challenge comparison with any similar work executed in any part of the United States.

E. B. YORDY, Wilkesbarre, Pa., sends neat and attractive Business Cards, in colors.

We thus fulfil our rather indiscreet promise to notice the specimens of fine and ornamental printing received last December. The promise was indiscreet because we cannot, in our brief space, do justice to the merits of the samples of typography received. Nearly all are so admirably executed as to make us doubt the necessity for the wail that is going up because of the decline of skilled labor, and to lead us to suspect that we are no worse off for competent workmen than were our forefathers in the good old time!

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*FOR SALE.*

ONE SECOND-HAND No. 3 WASHINGTON HAND PRESS, platin 23 × 35 inches. In perfect order. Price, $240.

ABOUT the following weights of SECOND-HAND TYPE:—
FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS BREVIER.
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS MINION.
FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS NONPAREIL.
FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS AGATE.

SECOND-HAND CASES and STANDS for the same. Also, PROOF PRESS, STONES, and OTHER PRINTING MATERIAL, all of which may be examined at our warerooms, No. 705 Jayne street.

☞ THE LOT WILL BE SOLD TOGETHER AT A BARGAIN.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER.

BOURGEOIS, No. 4.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, or Colombo, as the name is written in Italian, was born in the city of Genoa, about the year 1435. He was the son of Dominico Colombo, a wool comber, and Susannah Fontanarossa, his wife, and it would seem that his ancestors had followed the same handicraft for several generations in Genoa. Attempts have been made to prove him of illustrious descent, and several noble houses have laid claim to him since his name has become so renowned as to confer rather than receive distinction. It is possible some of them may be in the right, for the feuds in Italy in those ages had broken down and scattered many of the noblest families, and while some branches remained in the lordly heritage of castles and domains, others were confounded with the humblest population of the cities. The fact, however, is not material to his fame; and it is a higher proof of merit to be the object of contention among various noble families, than to be able to substantiate the most illustrious lineage. His son Fernando had a true feeling on the subject. "I am of opinion," says he, "that I should derive less dignity from any nobility of ancestry, than from being the son of such a father." Columbus was the oldest of four children; having two brothers, Bartholomew and Giacomo, or James (written Diego in Spanish), and one sister, of whom nothing is known but that she was married to a person in obscure life called Giacomo Bavarello. At a very early age, Columbus evinced a decided inclination for the sea; his education, therefore, was mainly

*Jessica.* I am never merry when I hear sweet music.
*Lorenzo.* The reason is, your spirits are attentive;
For do but note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing, and neighing loud,
Which is the hot condition of their blood;
If they but hear perchance a trumpet sound,
Or any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turned to a modest gaze,
By the sweet power of music. Therefore, the poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods;
Since naught so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
That music for the time doth change its nature:
The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus;
Let no such man be trusted.

COLLINS & M'LEESTER, TYPE FOUNDERS, PHILADELPHIA.

NONPAREIL GOTHIC, No. 4. 36 A, 70 a $2.80

FASHIONABLE FEMININE FOLLIES
Unflinchingly Advocating
The Diminutiveness of Cranial Adornments Denominated Bonnets
MASCULINE INDEPENDENCE PERSONIFIED

BREVIER GOTHIC, No. 4. 36 A, 70 a $3.05

ENTHUSIASTIC BACCHANALIANS
Entertaining Discussion
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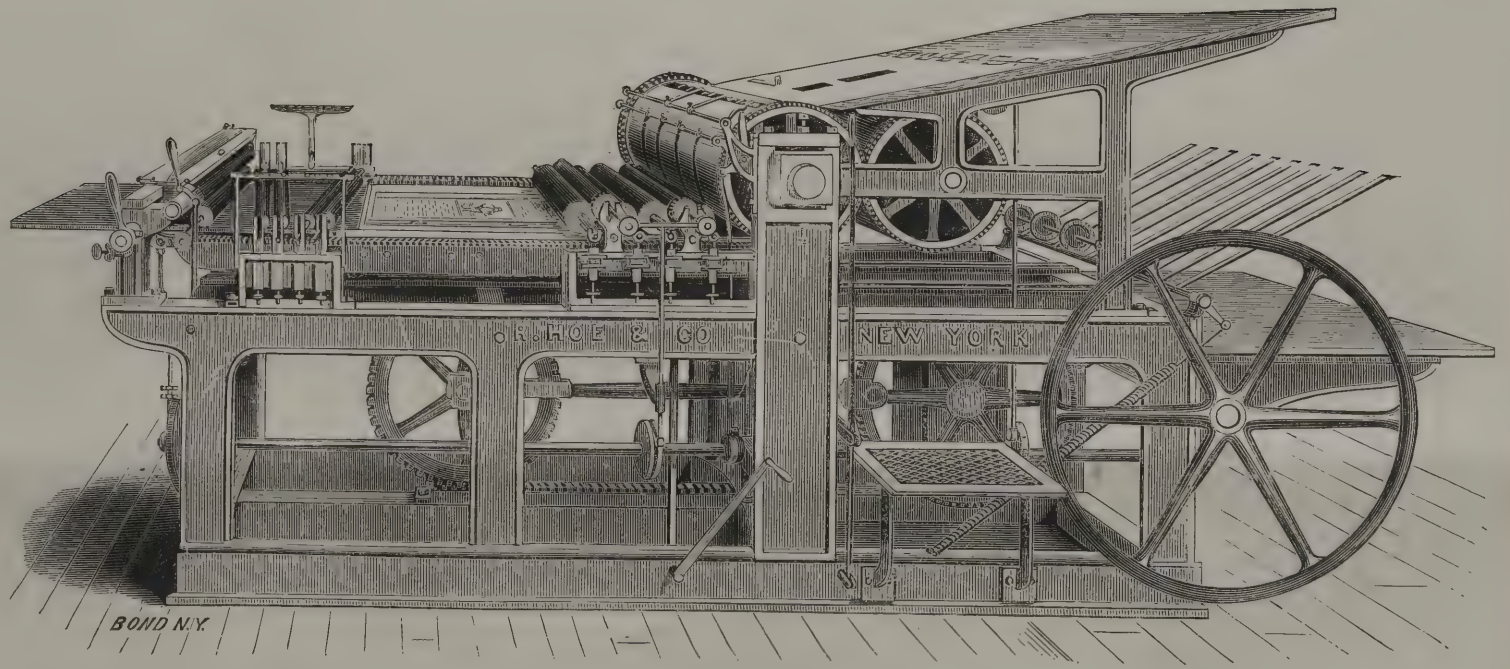


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## *THE PRESS OF PHILADELPHIA IN 1870.*

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

"THE ABSTRACT, AND BRIEF CHRONICLES, OF THE TIME."

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

*SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT.* Weekly newspaper. Folio; nine columns; size, 31×48 inches. Published by E. W. C. GREENE at the Transcript Building, N. W. corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Price, five cents per copy, or $3.00 per annum. Type used: Brevier, Minion, Nonpareil, and Agate. Printed on a Taylor double-cylinder press.

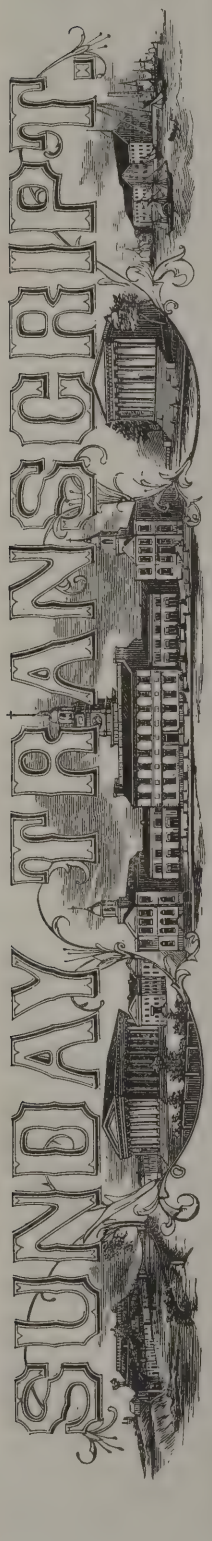
IN the early part of the year 1856, a company of journalists met at a social supper at "Dick Jones's"—then a famous restaurant in Dock street. After supper, and while the wine was sparkling, the conversation naturally turned upon newspapers and newspaper life. Each one present had his hobby, and in the opinion of each that hobby's merits were not fully appreciated by the proprietor of the paper with which he was connected, who frequently put down the brakes when he was showing his best paces. It is not to be supposed that this social company succeeded in harmonizing the diverse views of its members. During the conversation, however, the idea was evolved that a newspaper which should have a distinct individuality stamped upon each department would be unusually attractive and command success. Each writer for this ideal newspaper was to be allowed to "impress upon his department his striking peculiarities of thought and style without let or hindrance, except as far as might be necessary to keep the journal in a straightforward course."

Mr. John S. Jackson was one of this lively party. He had dabbled somewhat in newspaper affairs, and was at that time the owner of the *Daily Morning Times.* The earnestness of his companions excited his interest, and he offered to furnish material aid in the establishment of such a newspaper as has been described, provided that his coadjutors in the enterprise should be men who *had* striking peculiarities of thought and style to impress on their respective departments. This offer was received with applause, and it was thereupon agreed that George G. Foster, then editor of the *Times;* Henry C. Watson, reporter of the *North American;* George W. L. Johnson, telegraphic agent and news editor; E. W. C. Greene, general writer; and two or three others, should constitute the corps of the projected paper.

The death of Mr. Foster, soon after, delayed the enterprise; Mr. Watson drifted out of the scheme, and in August, when it was determined to fit up the SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT office, there remained but Jackson, Johnson, and Greene to take it in hand. The former was the financial and business manager; Mr. Johnson was assigned to the news and typographical departments; and Mr. Greene was to be editor and have the general supervision of the concern. Madame Julie de Margurettes* was engaged to contribute translations from foreign periodicals, sketches of life abroad, and theatrical and musical criticisms—for all of which duties she was eminently fitted. Edward G. Webb, who had made his mark as editor of the *Pennsylvanian,* was engaged to write two columns of editorial weekly. Francis H. Duffee was selected to prepare the money article. A. H. Pedrick, now a Harrisburg correspondent, had charge of the local department, being assisted by Lewis S. Briest and others.

From such beginnings, and under such auspices, the first number of the SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT was issued on the 19th of October, 1856, just in time to catch a large share of the presidential advertising of that year. It was published by JOHNSON, GREENE & Co., No. 48 (now No. 110) south Third street, at three cents a copy. The press-work was done by Mr. W. W. Harding, of the *Inquirer.* The TRANSCRIPT was full-grown and well-featured at its birth. No change in size, heading, or general appearance has since been found necessary; and this fact indicates the care with which it was originally planned. The publishers were so energetic that they succeeded in obtaining about two thousand subscribers, and so confident of success that they printed four thousand eight hundred copies of the first number, which,

* Madame de Margurettes was a lady of high culture and charming manners. She was born in London, her father being Dr. A. Granville, an eminent physician, and author of several medical works. She had travelled much, and was well acquainted with the literature and society of continental Europe. She contributed to the columns of the TRANSCRIPT: Parisian Pickings; Places to Pause at, and People to Remember; The Controlling Intellects of France; The Controlling Intellects of Europe; Heroines of History; Women at the Scaffold; and many other articles of like character, together with musical and dramatic criticisms and ample translations from current foreign literature. After the death of Madame de Margurettes, in June, 1866, her department was given into the charge of Miss Marie de Margurettes, and about a year since Noémie de M. Hirst, her sister, took the position, which she at present fills.




REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

however, were not all sold. This number contained the first instalment of Parisian Pickings, which have ever since been a feature of the paper, and also a translation from Dumas entitled "The Adventurer," which was illustrated, as were many other stories that followed. Theatricals for the Week, and Quiddets and Quillets, also appeared in the first number. A few weeks later, Isaac C. Shurlock killed Philip S. Clawges in front of Guy's Hotel, on Seventh street near Chestnut. The TRANSCRIPT was quick to take advantage of the great public interest which this murder and its antecedent circumstances excited. The following Sunday it gave a full report of the case, together with particular sketches of all the parties concerned. This created a sensation in the community. The circulation, which had before largely increased, reached ten thousand, and the edition was exhausted. Public interest was kept alive by various means, and the paper profited, in 1857, by publishing a thrilling tale of the plague, entitled "Amabel; or, the Grocer and his Apprentice," by W. H. A. This was a reprint of Ainsworth's "Old St. Paul's," but was fresh enough for the general public, and better than most new stories. Good old Sir Roger de Coverly showed as much wisdom as humor when he procured his chaplain to repeat the sermons of Tillotson, South, Barrow, and other great teachers, rather than to fret his brain over original composition.

In May, 1857, the entire ownership of the TRANSCRIPT passed into the hands of Mr. Jackson. Mr. Greene was retained as editor, while Mr. Johnson retired to take charge of the news department of *The Press*, which was then just started. Mr. Jackson died in January, 1861,* and in the April following the paper was purchased by E. W. C. Greene and Thomas Hawkesworth, and published under the firm-name of GREENE & Co. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Hawkesworth raised a company and entered the national service as captain, under the call for three-months' men. In September, 1862, he again entered the field as major of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—known as the Scott Legion. His service continued only a short time. On the 14th of the following December he was shot by a sharpshooter at Fredericksburg, and died at Washington city January 4, 1863.† His widow retained his interest in the TRANSCRIPT for about a year, when it was purchased by Mr. Greene, who has since remained sole owner, being ably assisted in the business department by Mr. Lawrence Tobin.

In 1863, the publisher found it necessary to increase the price of the paper to four cents, although a few months before he had made merry because a like necessity had compelled the other Sunday papers to advance their prices. A year later the price was further increased to five cents, without as much as a "by your leave" to the subscribers. Under energetic management, the TRANSCRIPT became so prosperous that in January, 1869, it was able to provide and occupy its present commodious quarters, at the north-west corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. It signalized its occupancy of the new Transcript Building by publishing a humorously exaggerated description of "The Noble Pile," accompanied with burlesque speeches purporting to have been made by prominent men at an imaginary banquet given in honor of the event. This burlesque was afterwards printed in pamphlet form and largely circulated.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following gentlemen—and many others—have from time to time been regular contributors to the columns of the TRANSCRIPT: Robert T. Conrad, Samuel D. Patterson, David Paul Brown, George A. Coffey, Henry C. Watson, Augustus Maverick, Albert G. Anderson, George Alfred Townsend, Samuel J. Rea, C. Heber Clark, John Harrington, Jefferson Henri Nones, and W. H. Fisher, jr.

The SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT has never exhibited much or long-continued faith in party leaders, and has treated political affairs with great freedom. It always has and expresses opinions on questions of public interest; and if you cannot endorse

* On announcing Mr. Jackson's death, the TRANSCRIPT said: "All who knew him truly will wear his memory in their hearts; while such as enjoyed his friendship will gratefully remember his unostentatious kindness and numerous acts of disinterested regard. As in life he was faithful to his friends, so in death will the generous deeds of John S. Jackson keep his name forever green."

† Thomas Hawkesworth was of English birth, and came to this country, a poor and friendless boy, in 1841. While quite young, he served as a private in the Mexican war, and proved himself a good and faithful soldier. When the TRANSCRIPT was started he was selected by Mr. Jackson, who knew him well, as cashier, and continued in that position until he became a partner with Mr. Greene. He was a noble, generous man, and a braver soldier never kept step to the stirring music of war.

those opinions, you may at least sharpen your wits by combating them. While its general course has been in favor of the Democratic party, its disgust at the policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration on the Kansas question, in 1857–'58, led it to advocate the formation of what became known as the People's Party. This was an effective device for fusing such discordant elements as the fragments of the old Whig party, the dying Native American party, and the young Republican party into a strong and overpowering opposition to the then dominant Democratic party.

While supporting Mr. Douglas for the presidency, in 1860, it freely conceded that Mr. Lincoln's election was inevitable; and through all the exciting events preceding the war, it favored vigorous measures to preserve the territorial integrity of the country. When the war came, it earnestly supported the government, though opposing many of the acts of the administration, after the fashion of the War Democrats of those days. So far was it from being "truly loil" in the estimation of all, that on one occasion an advertiser, whose patriotism was touched to the quick by something that had appeared in its columns, wrote an indignant letter to the editor, withdrawing his advertisement. "I would as soon tolerate," says he, "that infernal *stinckpot* the Age as hereafter read or patronize your paper and do not allow my name another print in it." After advising the angry advertiser to buy a primer, the TRANSCRIPT informs him that if he "will call at our office and settle his bill, we will not only give him a receipt in full, but a tip-top kicking for his folly in showing his ears."

Though warmly admiring General McClellan, and defending him from all aspersions on his soldiership or patriotism, the TRANSCRIPT refused to support him for President in 1864, on the Chicago platform. Referring to this, it said: "McClellan has no need of empty honors, and to accept the nomination and the platform is to invite, to merit, and to receive defeat." Of General McClellan's letter of acceptance, it said: "It is a careful and guarded effort. Therein is its fault. It is unworthy of its author, as it emasculates the sentiments of his heart." But the TRANSCRIPT could not get rid of the old Democratic leaven in its composition, and as that would not allow it to support the Republican nominee, it stood neutral during the presidential struggle of 1864—perhaps for the only time.

In December, 1860, after South Carolina had passed its ordinance of secession, Andrew Johnson made a strong speech in the Senate in favor of coercive measures. In commenting upon this speech, the TRANSCRIPT fell into prophecy, though it could hardly have foreseen by what means its prediction would be fulfilled. It said:—

> Andrew Johnson has struck and swept the chords of the national heart. He responds to this crisis in the words of a true man; and this crisis will prove him to be a great man. From the hour of his speech, Andrew Johnson became one of the leaders of this Union; and we venture to predict that its highest honors are in store for him. The next Southern President of the United States will be—*mark our words*—Andrew Johnson.

This article was reprinted after the assassination of President Lincoln, and the TRANSCRIPT supported President Johnson in all the turbulent events of his official career, and warmly defended his course, seeming to feel personal pride in the boldness and ability which he manifested when battling for his policy without a party to support him.

The editorial department of the SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT has always been boldly conducted. Its articles are pertinent to its subjects, and its language direct and forcible. No reader can have the least doubt as to what an article means. When it has to attack what it believes to be a public wrong, it never halts to polish its weapons, but seems at all times to have ready a full store of those rough old Saxon words that jag and tear and crush,—and these it hurls straight at the object of its wrath.

The literary department consists of stories, light sketches, poetry, and humorous paragraphs. The selections are nearly always well made, so that the first page affords pleasant and varied reading. There is also a column of answers to correspondents, which is intelligently conducted. Local matters receive full attention; those items which are presented under the head of "Town Talk" being especially attractive and spicy.

The circulation of the TRANSCRIPT has become so large that its present press is unable to work off the edition in time for the subscribers, and, to remedy this defect, Mr. Greene has lately contracted for another double-cylinder press, and made arrangements for stereotyping the forms, so as to work from two sets of plates. With increased facilities for furnishing a large edition at an early hour, the publisher may confidently look for an increase in the present prosperity of the SUNDAY TRANSCRIPT.

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*THE PRESS.* Daily morning newspaper. Quarto; six columns; size, 31 × 46 inches. Published by JOHN W. FORNEY, at the Press Building, S.W. corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Price, three cents per copy, or $8.00 per year. Also, *THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS*, $4.00 per annum, and *THE WEEKLY PRESS*, $2.00 per annum. Type used: Brevier, Nonpareil, and Agate. Printed on a Hoe eight-cylinder rotary press.

No journal in Philadelphia is so thoroughly identified with its editor as is THE PRESS with Mr. FORNEY. It is almost impossible to think or speak of them apart. One constantly suggests the other; and it seems to be necessary that even such an imperfect sketch of the history of that paper as can be here given should be prefaced by some account of the precedent career of its founder.

JOHN WEIN FORNEY is a native of Lancaster, Penn., where he was born in 1817. He enjoyed no advantage of position or education, and *if* any men are *self-made*, he stands prominent among them. At the age of thirteen, the necessity of earning a livelihood deprived him of even such instruction as could be had in the free schools of forty years ago. After spending a short time in a store, he entered the office of the *Lancaster Journal*, then published by Hugh Maxwell. Here he passed through the entire routine of apprenticeship, became an excellent printer, cultivated his mind by study and observation, and took his first lessons and made his first essays in editorial duties. Conspicuous for energy and

pleasing in manners, the ambitious boy gained many friends, and when but twenty years of age was enabled to purchase the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, a strong Democratic paper, formerly published by Thomas Feran. A few years later, Mr. Forney purchased the *Journal*, and united the two papers under the title of *Intelligencer and Journal*. Taking an active part in politics, being a ready and fluent speaker and a vigorous writer, he was soon recognized as a leader of the Democracy of the State, and his paper became one of the most influential organs of the party. In 1845, Mr. Forney sold the *Intelligencer* and removed to Philadelphia to fill the position of deputy surveyor of the port, to which he had been appointed by President Polk. At the same time, he purchased a half-interest in the *Pennsylvanian*—then the leading Democratic journal of the city—which he retained until 1853. From 1851 to 1855 he was Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, and in that capacity presided over the stormy proceedings which attended the organization of the XXXIV$^{TH}$ Congress and resulted in the election of Speaker Banks.* For the fairness and ability displayed on that trying occasion he was rewarded by a unanimous vote of thanks, adopted on the motion of Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, then one of his most uncompromising political opponents.

Mr. Forney subsequently became one of the editors of the Washington *Union*—the acknowledged organ of President Pierce's administration. He withdrew from this position in 1856, in order to devote his whole time and energy to the organization of the Democratic party for the presidential contest of that year. That party had become drunken over its sweeping triumph in the preceding presidential election, and, in an hour of folly, had passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill which repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Staggering under the load thus assumed, the party needed an earnest man—clear in purpose, strong in will, and fertile in resources—to place and keep it on its feet during the coming struggle. That man was found in John W. Forney. As chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, he not only conducted the canvass in that State to a successful issue for his party, but inspired the conduct of the campaign throughout the country. An early and devoted friend of Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic nominee, his heart and head were both freely enlisted to secure the advancement of him whom he had styled "Pennsylvania's favorite son." However great Mr. Buchanan's ability as a statesman, and however pure his private character, he was deficient in the qualities which the people require in their favorites, and the cry of "favorite son" was more potent in distant communities than in Pennsylvania. His nature was cold and unsympathetic; and it was indeed a joining of contrasts when the wary politician and the ardent journalist acted together as one.

So preëminent were Mr. Forney's services in the campaign of 1856, that men of all parties looked for his elevation to a high position on the accession of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency. But the man who had marshalled the forces to victory was not only ignored when the places of honor were to be filled, but was insulted by the offer of a position, out of the country, which had nothing to recommend it save large emoluments.

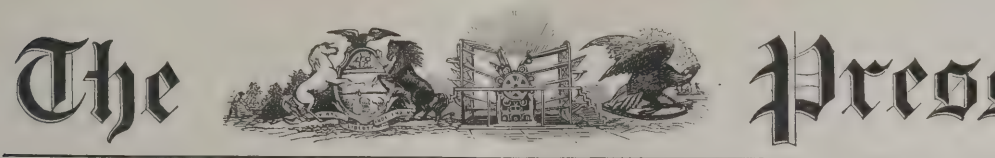
Always careless about money, Mr. Forney had parted with his income as fast as it was received, and the year 1857 found him positively poor in purse and virtually discarded by the nominal chief of his party. But his wonted energy survived the shock that his sensibility had sustained; his mind was strong through discipline; all the best elements of his nature were aroused to action; and at no time has he occupied a prouder position than when on Saturday, the 1st of August, 1857, he issued the first number of THE PRESS.

As if to emphasize the fact that this journal would be strongly marked by his individuality, the introductory article—"The Editor to his Readers"—was written in the first person, and signed, John W. Forney. Only a few extracts from this address can be here given:—

> My ambition is to make a thorough newspaper, complete in all its departments: to address myself to the reason and patriotism of the people: in a word, to supply daily a cheap, trustworthy, and intelligent medium of popular information. . . . The belief that a newspaper conducted on this plan has never yet failed, determined me upon the present undertaking. The hope that there were many, very many, kind remembrances, personal to myself, here in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, inspired me with additional confidence in its success. The agreeable relations I had sustained to most of those engaged in journalism, during my long connection with that profession, reminded me that this, if not always the most lucrative avocation, was, at least to my own mind, the most acceptable, because it reopened a field of independent action, and hard but edifying toil. . . . .
>
> I have already announced (what, indeed, was universally and justly anticipated) that the political department of my paper should be conducted on Democratic principles. It is equally well known that the measures and the men of the present Administration at Washington have my heartiest approbation. . . . Had Mr. Buchanan not been, as he was, my first choice for President, and yet proved himself worthy of the high trust confided to his hands, by regarding, respecting, and protecting the rights of the citizen and the rights of the States, I should have done everything that one man could do to uphold and to strengthen him, and to gather around him a united public opinion. The performance of that duty becomes a proud satisfaction, however, when the consistency, dignity, and ability of his Administration are so many proofs that he well deserved the persevering and enthusiastic preference of those gallant men who have clung to his fortunes, through good report and through evil report, during so many long years.

It is neither within the scope nor to the purpose of this article to consider how far Mr. Forney, when he started THE PRESS, foresaw its future course. But it is written in the belief that his opening address to its readers was made with perfect sincerity, and that, while he suspected that the Democratic Administration would discard the platform that the party in convention had laid down—as Administrations usually do—he stood ready to give it cordial support if it did not. In other words, it is believed that no mere personal disappointment led him to oppose the policy of the man whom he had so potently helped to power; that, though personally alienated, he took issue with him

* Mr. Forney was also Clerk of the House of Representatives during the XXXVI$^{TH}$ Congress (1859–'61), having been elected by the votes of Republicans and Anti-administration Democrats. He was afterwards Secretary of the Senate from 1861 to 1868.




REDUCED FAC-SIMILE OF HEAD.

on principle alone; that for a long time he thought it possible to correct the party within the party; and that his subsequent course, controlled by the movement of thick-coming events, was the only one possible to his nature.

As has been stated, the first number of THE PRESS was issued on Saturday, August 1, 1857. The title—a most excellent one—was adopted from *La Presse*, a leading Parisian journal. It was a folio sheet 28½×42 inches, and sold for two cents a copy. The publication office was at No. 417 Chestnut street, and the composing-room in Carter street, in the building occupied by the *Sunday Dispatch*. The paper was printed on the *Dispatch* press for about a year, when a double-cylinder press was purchased for its own use.

Nearly eight columns of advertisements attested the favor with which Mr. Forney's reëntry into the field of journalism was regarded by the public. A large edition of the first number of THE PRESS was sold, and its circulation rapidly increased. As an earnest of the publisher's intention to produce a first-class journal in every respect, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie* was engaged as literary editor at the outset. But it was not intended that either the political or the literary department should overshadow the others. The object was to produce a newspaper that should be of harmonious excellence, and to this end the best available talent was engaged for every department. Unusual care was also taken to make the typography attractive, and this effort was entirely successful.

At that time, the most exciting question of public interest was the settlement of the Kansas difficulties. The struggle in that territory was to determine whether it should come into the Union as a slave or as a free State. Robert J. Walker had been appointed governor by President Buchanan, and his influence was used in favor of the free-state party, to the extent, at least, that he desired to leave the people of the territory free to determine the question of slavery for themselves. There can be no doubt that at the time Governor Walker was appointed the President's views were in accord with his own; and up to the beginning of August, 1857, Mr. Buchanan had given no clear evidence of a change in his opinions. In the second number of THE PRESS appeared a lengthy leading article, in which the policy to which the President was committed was forcibly presented, and supported by extracts from the platform of the party as laid down by the convention that nominated him, and by extracts from his letter of acceptance and other letters and speeches. The editor summed up by asking, "Was ever a record more complete? Is there to be found in the whole range of politics a more consistent and straightforward adherence to principle?" This article contained the gist of the arguments which Mr. Forney afterwards used in opposition to Mr. Buchanan's Kansas policy; all that followed were little more than amplifications of the points it contained. Yet, on reviewing his course at the beginning of the second volume of THE PRESS—when openly antagonistic to the Administration—the editor said: "Intercourse and correspondence with the members of the cabinet, most of whom, as well as the President, saw or knew what we intended to say, especially as to Kansas, before it [the article referred to] was published, not only enabled us to commit *them* to the people, but also to commit THE PRESS."*

* Robert Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L., was born at Drew's Court, Limerick county, Ireland, in 1809. He was educated at Fermoy, where his father, originally an officer in the British army, was postmaster. When thirteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary at Cork, with whom he remained three years. He afterwards opened a school at Fermoy; and in 1829 became editor of a journal in Staffordshire, England, and subsequently edited various other newspapers, including the *Liverpool Journal*. From 1834 to 1851, he was the English correspondent of the New York *Evening Star*, and also contributed largely to various American magazines. He was thus well known in this country, when he arrived here in the latter part of 1852, and brought ripe experience and high literary reputation to the aid of THE PRESS when he was appointed as its literary and foreign editor in 1857. Thoroughly conversant with the society of Great Britain and with European affairs; acute, yet generous, in criticism; having a large fund of personal reminiscences; and writing promptly and effectively on all subjects, his connection with THE PRESS has been of great advantage to that journal. His contributions have averaged over two columns a day since the first number. This is equivalent to at least six ordinary octavo pages per day; so that Dr. Mackenzie has contributed over twenty-six thousand pages, or fifty-two octavo volumes of five hundred pages each, to the columns of THE PRESS! We thus learn what daily literary labor can accomplish; and, when the variety and superior quality of this great mass of matter are considered, we get some idea of Dr. Mackenzie's ability as a man of letters. In addition to this, he has written largely for magazines and weekly newspapers. He has also been a prolific author of original works and compilations, from 1829 to the present time. The more important of these are: *Lays of Palestine; Titian*, an art novel; *Partnership en Commandité*, a legal and commercial treatise; *Mornings at Matlock*, a collection of magazine articles; Sheil's *Sketches of the Irish Bar*, with memoirs and notes; a fine edition of the celebrated *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, enriched with sketches of the principal contributors, and numerous valuable notes; *Bits of Blarney*; an edition of Curran's life, by his son, and of William Magin's writings, with notes; *Tressilian and his Friends;* a translation of the *Memoirs of Robert Houdin;* and lastly, an extremely popular *Life of Charles Dickens*, of which it is said over forty thousand copies were sold within a few months.

* The article quoted in the text contains the following sentences which deserve distinctive presentation: "The sense

Although the article in the second number clearly defined the position from which the editor probably suspected that the president was preparing to recede, it was not until the following December—about the time that Mr. Douglas made his famous speech in the Senate in favor of what he called popular sovereignty—that, with the cry of "Let the majority rule," THE PRESS threw down the gauntlet to the Administration, and denounced it as treacherous to the principles of Democracy. The disorganization of the party which Mr. Forney had kept so well in hand a year before now went on rapidly. There were two wings to the party. Mr. Buchanan, representing the Administration, led one. Mr. Douglas, from his prominent position, and for his daring courage and indomitable energy, was the recognized leader of the other. The former felt strong enough to crush the latter. Mr. Douglas was removed from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Territories, his friends in office were everywhere ostracized, and fealty to the President's Kansas policy was made a party test. A constitution had been formed at Lecompton, Kansas, which was to be presented to the people of that territory with the privilege of voting on the slavery clause only. They were at the same time required to take an oath to support a constitution which they were not permitted to vote against. This constitution, including the slavery clause, was adopted by a minority of the people of the territory—the free-state men refusing to vote. It was condemned by Governor Walker, but received the support of the President and his cabinet. The supporters of the Administration hence became known as Lecompton Democrats, and the friends of Mr. Douglas as Anti-Lecompton Democrats. The latter acted with the Republicans in Congress on all questions relating to Kansas. The Lecompton scheme failed in Congress; which, however, presented a proposition to the people of the territory, which was variously known as the English bill and as Lecompton, junior. The free-state men of Kansas voted on this proposition, and it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. So the Administration was defeated. Kansas was finally admitted into the Union in 1861, with a free-state constitution.

This contest was simply a manifestation of the growth of anti-slavery principles among northern Democrats, the seed of which had been planted by the Wilmot proviso in 1846-'47, watered by the fugitive slave law in 1850, and warmed into life by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. Controlled for a time while the leaders of the party remained united, these principles rent that party when bold men within it dared to avow them—even in a mild form—and to defy the power of an opposing Administration. The result was the division of the Democratic party in 1860, and the election of Mr. Lincoln. During this contest, THE PRESS supported the straight Douglas ticket in opposition to the regular electoral ticket, which was supposed to be part for Douglas and part for Breckinridge. "Unhappily," it said, "there is no effective organization to circulate these tickets. Our friends must do the best they can under the circumstances." And, "under the circumstances," many of them probably voted the Republican ticket.

In producing great results affecting the destiny of a republic, no man can be more than one among many. But it is not too much to say that, whether consciously or unconsciously, no journalist in the country played a more effective part in securing the triumph of the Republican party in 1860 than did the editor of THE PRESS. It is to be remembered that Mr. Forney was not only a well-informed and vigorous political writer, but an able speaker and an astute political manager. When the contest began in the Democratic party, he was perfectly familiar with all its leaders, and knew their springs of action. He had been in contact, too, with the minor politicians who manage wards and boroughs, and had mixed much with the people. He knew the temper of the time, and its variations among different classes; and he knew how to warm or cool that temper. Doubtless he would have preferred the election of Mr. Douglas—which was, of course, impossible; but the feeling which he and his compeers had so zealously nurtured *in* the Democratic party would have certainly led to the election of Mr. Lincoln had Mr. Douglas withdrawn and left the field to him and Mr. Breckinridge.

THE PRESS hailed the election of Mr. Lincoln as a "verdict for perpetual union," and subsequently gave full support to all the measures of his administration. And here it may be remarked that this journal, once committed to or against any policy, never supports or opposes it by halves. While not always ready to avow the logical sequence of its course, it is not apt to halt by the way after that course has been marked out.

In March, 1861, sharing the common dread of a civil war, THE PRESS advised the evacuation of Fort Sumter as a "long stride towards reconciliation," and even as late as the 26th of that month announced that the evacuation had "doubtless been decided upon." But, when war became inevitable, THE PRESS was among the warmest advocates of its vigorous prosecution, and was foremost in proposing the Draft, as an equitable and necessary means for sustaining the army.

Entirely committed to the policy of the Republican party, and rather proudly claiming the title of a *Radical* journal, THE PRESS was one of the most vehement opponents of President Johnson and his policy, and earnestly demanded his conviction by the Senate on the articles of impeachment preferred by the House of Representatives, in 1867.* It advocated the nomination and election of President Grant, and has thus far steadily supported his Administration.

The importance which the reputation and position of Mr. Forney have given to the political views of THE

of independence is an exquisite sense to an honest man. And when to this sense is added the belief, the knowledge, that you are doing good to others, and are advocating principles without being in the smallest degree the recipient of office or patronage, human ambition can, it seems to us, have no nobler aim. No man can long be the echo and the organ of faction, or even of Administrations, without in the end forfeiting his own manhood, or turning from the task with instinctive disgust."

* A novel reason for the conviction of the President was that our form of government had stood many severe shocks, had passed through the terrible ordeal of civil war, and that, *therefore*, it was worth while to depose a President just to show to the world that our institutions would bear any and every possible strain!

PRESS, may have prevented a full recognition of its other claims to the character of a first-class newspaper. These may be briefly stated to consist of its literary department, including criticism, poetry, sketches of character, historical contributions, etc.—all of a high order of merit; its local department, with full reports of whatever occurs of special interest to the citizens of Philadelphia; its financial and commercial department; its correspondence—including "Occasional" letters—from various places in and out of the United States, always readable and generally reliable; its excellent make-up—which recommends it at sight, as a good coat does a stranger; and its varied advertisements, from which everything of an objectionable character has always been excluded. For several years a religious department was maintained, consisting of Sunday reading, reports of sermons, and sketches of eminent divines. This was conducted by Mr. John F. Graff, who still retains his connection with THE PRESS.*

In the great attention that it has always given to State affairs, THE PRESS has been prominent among the journals of Philadelphia, and, as a consequence, it probably circulates more widely throughout Pennsylvania than does any other daily paper in the State.

In about two weeks after THE PRESS was started, a weekly edition, in quarto form, was issued. This was largely made up out of the matter of the daily, and was continued until November, 1863, when its character and title were changed, and it appeared as the WAR PRESS. This had a handsome engraved heading, and was profusely illustrated. The matter was original and selected, special care being taken that all should be attractive to the soldiers in the army, among whom it gained a large circulation and high reputation. It was under the special charge of J. Luther Ringwalt, and had John Russell Young for its army correspondent.† On the conclusion of the war, the WEEKLY PRESS resumed its original title, and is now among the best of the weeklies of daily papers, having more care bestowed on it, and containing more matter prepared especially for it, than is usual in that class of publications. The tri-weekly edition has also been issued from the beginning of THE PRESS. It consists of parts of two daily papers, and is circulated exclusively in the country.*

For four years this paper was printed on a double-cylinder press. This had for some time been unable to work off its edition in good season, when, in August, 1861, a four-cylinder rotary press was purchased. This, in turn, was supplanted, in 1865, by the eight-cylinder press now in use. The publication office continued at No. 417 Chestnut street until April, 1862, when it was removed to No. 111 south Fourth street. In December of the same year the price of the paper was increased to three cents a copy, or $8.00 a year, as at present.

In 1865, Mr. Forney purchased the property at the south-west corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, and reconstructed it into a most complete and convenient newspaper establishment. The building was completed and THE PRESS took up its abode there in November of that year. Shortly before, on the 16th of October, the original folio form was abandoned for the present quarto form and size.

Successful from the first, THE PRESS has never experienced any great changes in business prosperity. When its circulation has largely increased, the circumstances leading to that have proportionately increased its expenses. It has at all times, indeed, been an expensive paper to its publisher, who is not in the habit of counting the cost, when seeking to obtain the highest talent or the best information, nor always heedful of the more prudent counsels of his efficient business manager, Mr. J. G. L. Brown.† Notwithstanding this drawback, THE PRESS has been very profitable as a business venture.

Mr. John W. Forney is a thorough-bred journalist,

* Besides the matter contained in the Religious Department, Mr. Graff contributed a series of about forty articles entitled "Pulpit Portraits," which attracted much attention, and also for a time had charge of the Lecture Department, in which the substance of an evening's lecture would be compressed into a column. He also contributed a series of local articles called "Strolls in Laurel Hill;" and in the summer of 1869, while travelling in Europe, wrote many fresh and interesting letters to THE PRESS. He is well known to its readers under the *nom-de-plume* of "Graybeard." In addition to his literary services, Mr. Graff's wide and intimate acquaintance with the business men of Philadelphia, and the esteem in which he is held by them, have enabled him to contribute largely to the business prosperity of the journal with which he has been identified from the beginning.

† Mr. Young, now editor of the *New York Standard*, was trained to journalism in the office of THE PRESS, which he entered at an early age, as "copy-holder." He subsequently became managing editor, and had general charge of the editorial department during Mr. Forney's absence. This position was afterwards held by John W. Forney, junior, and is now excellently filled by W. W. Nevin, formerly of the Lancaster *Express*.

* For several years, a California edition of THE PRESS was issued on the departure of each steamer, and it had a considerable circulation during the contest on the Kansas question. On the 19th of November, 1865, THE SUNDAY PRESS was established. It made a special point of advocating the running of our street cars on Sunday, and was discontinued October 20, 1867, after that end was accomplished. It is perhaps the only paper on record that ever fulfilled its mission, and then quit! It is more likely that it was discontinued for unexplained business reasons. The circulation at the time was ten thousand, and Mr. Forney generously gave the list of subscribers to four compositors in his employ—Messrs. Dunkel, Hales, Swain, and Keyser—and afforded them every facility for getting out a new paper to take the place of THE PRESS on the following Sunday. They succeeded in issuing the *Sunday Republic*—now a prosperous paper.

† Mr. Brown was an apprentice to Mr. Forney in the *Intelligencer and Journal* office at Lancaster. He afterwards became a clerk in the office of the *Pennsylvanian*, also under Mr. Forney, and subsequently went to Columbia, where he published *The Spy*. Removing to Harrisburg, he became associated with Andrew Hopkins—now publisher of the *Lycoming Standard*—in the publication of the *Patriot and Union*. Shortly after this partnership was dissolved, THE PRESS was started, and Mr. Forney tendered his old apprentice the position of business manager, which he accepted, and has filled, with a short intermission, to the present time. Governor Geary has recently paid journalism a handsome compliment, by appointing Mr. Brown coroner of Philadelphia for the unexpired term of Dr. William Taylor, deceased. The hearty and spontaneous endorsement of this appointment by the entire press of the city affords an unmistakable evidence of the high regard entertained for Mr. Brown by those best qualified to judge of his worth.

who loves his profession for itself, and is personally extremely popular with all its members of whatever party. In an editorial career of over thirty years—taking a prominent and decided part in all the grave questions that have divided the people during that time—he has provoked enmities often extremely bitter; and the time has not yet come when his true position among those journalists who have influenced the policy and destiny of this nation may be intelligently determined.

CORRECTION.—In the fifth article of this series it is stated that, "nearly forty years ago, Alexander Turnbull undertook the publication of the *Sunday Gazette*." This statement is inaccurate. A friend has sent us a clipping from the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, giving a full description of a copy of the first Sunday newspaper ever published in this city, which was sent to the *Inquirer* office for inspection in 1865. From this article we gather the following information corrective of the statement above quoted. On the 27th of July, 1823, Alexander Turnbull, jr., issued the first number of *The Sunday Chronicle*—which was probably the first newspaper in the United States that was published on the first day of the week. It was a small folio (the printed page measuring 10½×17¼ inches), and was published at No. 5 south Sixth street, and printed by J. Bicking, at the S.W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, over Waite's Lottery Office. The motto was adopted from Swift—"Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few." To meet anticipated objections, Turnbull gave notice that the paper should be put to press at ten o'clock each Saturday evening, and that Sunday Readings should be made a prominent feature in its columns. The *Chronicle* was a promising paper; but it came too soon, and could n't wait until it was wanted. It is believed that not more than four or five numbers were issued.

## *THE LONDON PRESS.*

WE have to thank Mr. Frederick May, the editor and publisher, for a copy of the London Press Directory for 1871. While this work is of special value to European advertisers, it contains much matter of general interest, and is highly creditable to its painstaking compiler. We hope that he may find it amply remunerative. A few items culled from its pages may be of interest to our readers.

There are now three hundred and sixteen newspapers published in London, divided as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily—Morning, 12; Evening, 9 | 21 |
| Five times a week | 1 |
| Four times a week | 1 |
| Three times a week | 2 |
| Twice a week | 13 |
| Weekly | 215 |
| Four times a month | 3 |
| Three times a month | 2 |
| Fortnightly | 12 |
| Monthly | 46 |

In explanation of such odd periods of publication as four times a week, three times a month, etc., it may be stated that such newspapers are published on the departure of foreign steamers, or in behalf of special interests that need a newspaper only at such intervals.

Fifteen of the above newspapers are published at a half penny, seventy-three at a penny, forty-two at two pence, and thirty-seven at three pence. Others cost from four pence to two shillings. Of the whole number, thirty contain the word *Gazette* in their titles, twenty-eight use the word *Journal*, twenty-five give *News*, twenty-two picture the *Times*, fifteen *Chronicle*, and fifteen *Review*. Thirty-one are of a religious character, and twenty-four are classified as trade organs.

The magazines, reviews, etc., published in London amount to four hundred and seventy-three. Of these, thirty-seven appear weekly, three hundred and thirty-eight monthly, seventy-six quarterly, thirteen irregularly, and the others are published bi-monthly, half-yearly, or annually. Of the whole number of magazines, two hundred and twenty-nine—nearly one-half—are religious publications, representing every shade of opinion. In all, seven hundred and eighty-nine newspapers and other periodical publications are issued in the English metropolis. When our neighbors on the little island of Manhattan have as large a proportion of the press of the United States as London has of that of England, their vaporings about the Metropolitan Press of New York will cease to be ridiculous.

It may surprise many readers to learn that in all London there is only *one Sunday newspaper*. This is the *Observer*. It is published at three pence, and is represented as being a high-class political, social, and literary newspaper.

There are nine humorous and satirical publications in London, two in Manchester, one in Liverpool, and three (one of them *Blarney*) in Dublin. Of typographical magazines, London has just as many as Philadelphia, viz: three. Among the other trade organs, we notice a *Building Societies' Gazette*, a *Hair-dressers' Chronicle*, a *Milk Journal*, a *Milliner and Dressmaker*, three Leather *Journals*, and a *Brewers' Journal*. The pawnbrokers have a *Gazette*, and there is a *Matrimonial News*, "devoted to the promotion of marriage and conjugal felicity." We do not know what connection *Wedding Bells*—which deals in "light and amusing literature"—may have with this *News*. There is a weekly *Coöperator and Anti-Vaccinator;* also, an *Anti-Tobacco Journal*, which mercifully fulminates its anathemas only monthly. We are nonplused when we meet the *Tonic Sol-fa Reporter*, which is alleged to be the organ of the Tonic Sol-fa Association. Will Mr. May inform us what tune this organ plays?

All sorts and conditions of mankind are specially provided for in the press of London; even babies are not deprived of mental pabulum. An *Infants' Magazine* and an illustrated *Infants' Delight* are prepared for them each month. For men and women who cannot contain their intellects, there is provided an *Intellectual Repository*. There is also a philosophical *Rectangular Review*—published, we suppose, on the square. Odd titles may be found even among the religious publications; for example, *Last Vials*, the *Missing Link Magazine*, the ORTHODOX *Catholic Review*, and Spurgeon's *Sword and the Trowel*.

THE PRINTERS OF HARRISBURG held their annual reunion on Saturday evening, January 18th. After an excellent supper, letters from many distinguished gentlemen were read, and speeches (the better for being brief) were made in response to the toasts of the evening. The committee under whose supervision the reunion was held is entitled to much credit for conducting a most pleasant entertainment.

WE have received from R. S. MENAMIN, Philadelphia—

A bound copy of Vol. V. of the PRINTER'S CIRCULAR, full of instructive typographical matter.

From T. B. PETERSON & BRO., Philadelphia—

THE QUEEN'S REVENGE; and other stories. By Wilkie Collins.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD. By Charles Dickens. Uniform with their cheap edition of Dickens's works.

MAD MONKTON; and other stories. By Wilkie Collins.

HANS BREITMAN AS AN [A?] UHLAN. By Charles G. Leland. A welcome addition to the popular Breitman ballads.

From LEYPOLDT, HOLT & WILLIAMS, New York, through CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia—

THE TRADE CIRCULAR FOR 1871, including the American Catalogue of Books published in the year 1870, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names; together with much valuable literary information.

From WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & CO., New York—

The nineteenth edition of WILSON'S TREATISE ON ENGLISH PUNCTUATION. We shall endeavor to speak of this excellent work as it deserves in our next number.

PICA ANGLO-GOTHIC. 8 A, 20 a—$3.20

DESIRABLE ANTIQUE CHARACTERS

Claiming the Prompt Appreciation of Typographical Connoisseurs

Adapted for Quaint Displays

Comprehending Oddness and General Usefulness

TWO-LINE GREAT PRIMER EUREKA TEXT. 6 A, 12 a—$9.00

Highly Tasteful Conception

Pleasing Designs

TWO-LINE SMALL PICA ANGLO-GOTHIC. 6 A, 14 a—$4.50

STRIKING CONTRASTS

Exhibiting Remarkably Prominent Dissimilitude

Unique Ancient and Modern Styles

DOUBLE PARAGON EUREKA TEXT. 5 A, 10 a—$9.20

National Banking Houses

Deposits Solicited

MINION SKELETON ANTIQUE EXTENDED. 18 A, 27 a—$3.55

ARCHITECTURAL LUXURIANCE
Stables for Horses and Kennels for Hounds
Aristocratic Idiosyncrasies

BOURGEOIS SKELETON ANTIQUE EXTENDED. 18 A, 27 a—$4.30

DEBASED HUMANITY
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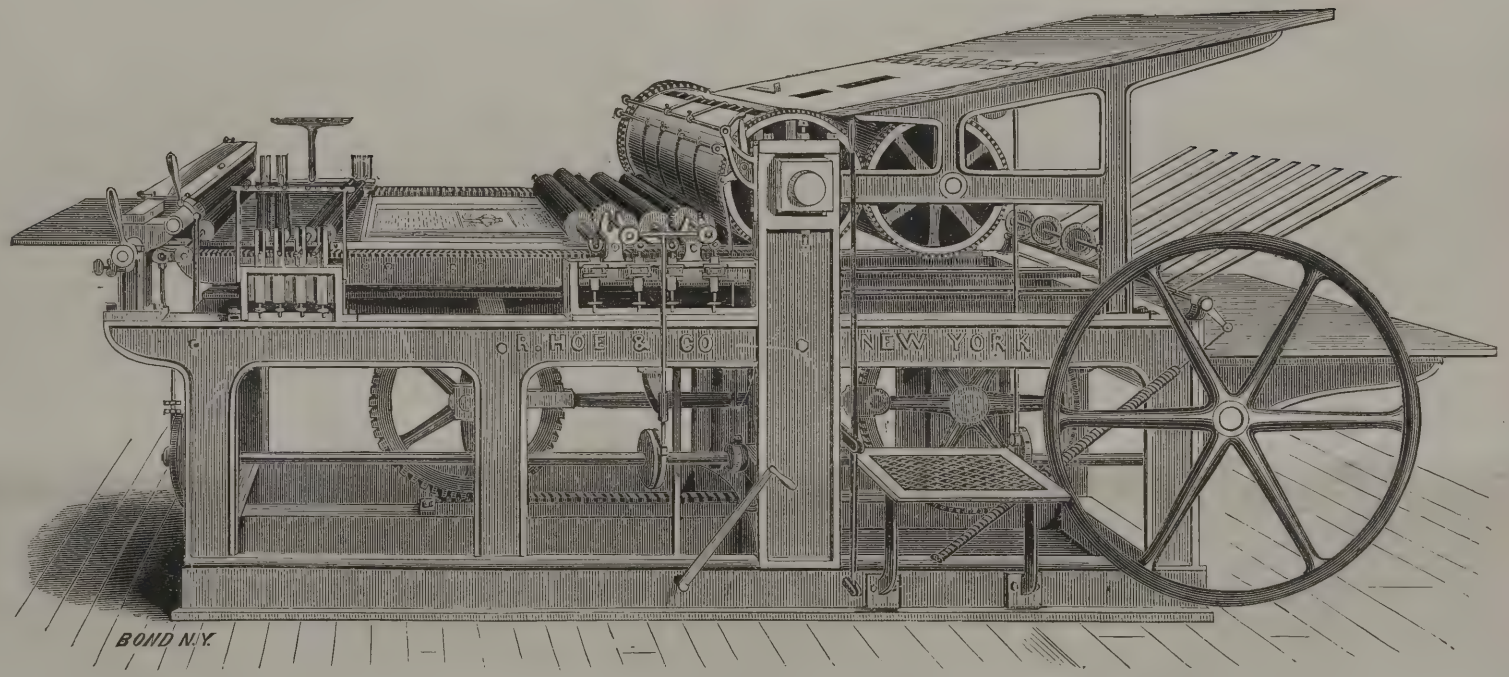


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